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## Syria Reported Ruling Out Deal in Lebanon Fight

**The Associated Press**  
BEIRUT — Syria vowed Tuesday to reject any compromise with Lebanese Christians who are fighting in east Lebanon. Lebanese government sources reported. Diplomatic sources to end the fighting conflict, but there were more clashes in Beirut and in a Christian stronghold in the east.

The sources said that the Syrian president, Hafez al-Assad, had made clear to Lebanese President Elias Hrawi and to its Modern premier, Walid Jumblatt, even before the peace talks Tuesday.

Mr. Khaddam, who was sent to Beirut by President Hafez al-Assad, was to meet with Mr. Sarkis, who was to lead a closed conference of Mr. Sarkis, Mr. Wazzan and the Lebanese Cabinet ministers to discuss the possibility of a cease-fire agreement.

**Green Line**

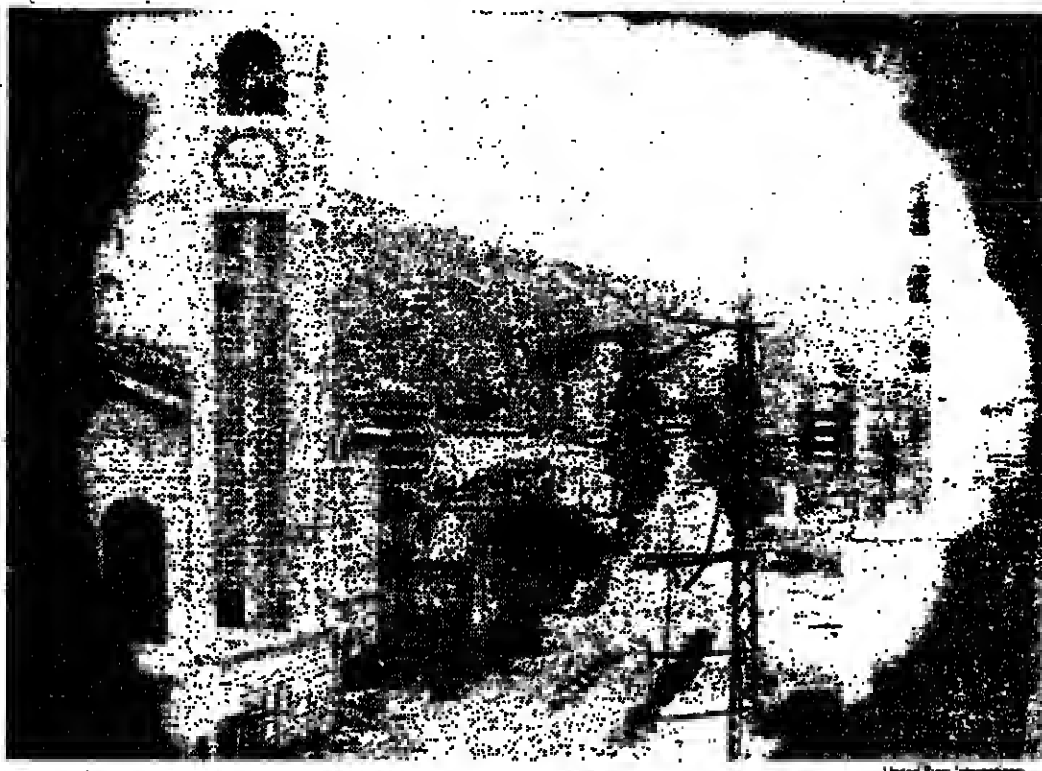
Mr. Khaddam said that Syria would not comment on the Syrian action against Lebanon was "brutal," made the day by Alexander M. Haig Jr., the U.S. secretary of state. Mr. Khaddam said that Mr. Haig should remember that Israel's U.S.-supplied weapons have forced hundreds of thousands of Lebanese villagers to flee their homes.

The latest outbreak, on a section of the Beirut-Damascus highway on the eastern edge of Beirut, ended an overnight lull in the fighting between Syrian-dominated Arab peacekeeping forces and Lebanese Army units. The clashes have been centered along Beirut's so-called Green Line that divides the Moslem and Christian sectors of the city.

Residents of the Christian city of Zahle, in the Bekaa Valley about 30 miles east of Beirut and 20 miles from the Syrian border, said by telephone that the city, controlled by Phalangist militia, was under shelling Tuesday from Syrian field artillery and rocket launchers for the seventh day.

Mr. Khaddam was quoted Sunday as having said that the Bekaa Valley was "part of Syria's national security," and that Zahle was the key to the valley. The Lebanese government sources said that Syria was insisting on full control of international highways east of Zahle and of the Beirut-Damascus highway, and that they would not compromise on the demand.

A communique from the command of the peacekeeping forces said that the Lebanese town of Chitara, six kilometers (three and a half miles) from Zahle and the headquarters of the Syrian forces



In a photograph taken through the shell hole of a building on the Green Line separating East and West Beirut, an abandoned Syrian checkpoint can be seen in the foreground, and a similar outpost of the Lebanese Army is visible in the background further down the road on the left.

in Lebanon, came under intermittent shelling during the day from positions to the west.

The rightist Voice of Lebanon radio station reported, meanwhile, that the military hospital in Beirut was shelled by Syrian forces on Tuesday.

No casualty figures were given for the fighting on Tuesday. But a Beirut police spokesman said that Lebanese casualties in the last six days had risen to at least 184 killed and more than 650 wounded, most

of them Christians. The Lebanese Army said that eight of its men had been killed and more than 100 wounded. The Syrians did not report their casualties.

Diplomatic efforts were under way to get the Syrians to stop fighting. Pope John Paul II and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim appealed for an end to the hostilities in Zahle. An assistant to Mr. Waldheim, Gen. Brian Urquhart, was due in Beirut on Tuesday. Officials traveling in the Mideast with Mr. Haig said that

the United States was in touch with the Soviet Union, Syria and other nations in the Middle East and Europe, trying to bring about a cease-fire.

### Palestinian Shots Reported

**JERUSALEM (UPI)** — Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon fired a mortar barrage on Christian Lebanese militia positions in and around Marjayoun, the UN peacekeeping forces reported Tuesday.

## Haig Fails to Build Mideast 'Consensus'

By Bernard Gwertzman

**NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE**  
RIYADH — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig's plans for building a "strategic consensus" in the Middle East against the Soviet Union suffered a setback Tuesday when Jordan said that Israel was responsible for the turmoil and instability in the region.

After private talks with Mr. Haig Monday night in Amman, King Hussein of Jordan Tuesday morning authorized his spokesman to say that the king had told Mr. Haig that Jordan opposed "polarization" in the region and that Israeli intransigence toward the Palestinians "opened the door to turbulence, instability and other problems."

Mr. Haig flew to the Saudi capital later Tuesday for talks with key Saudi leaders from whom he again heard arguments for bringing U.S. pressure on Israel to find a rapid solution to the Palestinian problem.

Only hours before Mr. Haig arrived, Saudi Arabia broke off diplomatic relations with the Soviet-backed government in Afghanistan. The move appeared calculated to appeal to Mr. Haig, who is touring the Middle East in search of ways to counter what the United States sees as a growing Soviet threat to the region.

Saudi Arabia is strongly opposed to U.S. suggestions that Western military forces need to be stationed in the Gulf to protect it, but it has also shown concern at Soviet moves in countries bordering the region. Riyadh, strongly anti-Communist, led Islamic states in condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December, 1979.

Earlier Tuesday, Mr. Haig conferred in Amman with the U.S. ambassadors to Lebanon and Syria about the continued fighting in Lebanon between Syrian forces and Christian militias. He sent them back with messages to the

various parties. Mr. Haig was also counting on the Saudis to bring their influence to bear on the Syrians.

Shortly after his arrival, Mr. Haig met with Crown Prince Fahd, Prince Sultan, the foreign minister, and Prince Sultan, the defense minister, to discuss not only broad questions of regional security and stalemate peace efforts but also the Saudi requests for Airborne Warning and Control System electronic surveillance planes, and equipment to allow the Saudi F-15s purchased from the United States to have greater range and firepower.

**Israeli Opposition**

The sale of the surveillance aircraft has generated opposition in Israel. U.S. officials have tried to soften the impact by telling the Israelis that the planes will not be delivered until 1985, that until then the four planes already in Saudi Arabia will continue to be operated by U.S. Air Force personnel and that after 1985 it is conceivable that the Saudis might agree to an arrangement by which the United States continues to operate the planes.

The Jordanian and Saudi unhappiness with U.S. efforts to put strategic concerns at the top of the Middle East agenda was not unexpected and did not appear to trouble Mr. Haig's party.

But it did underscore that the theory propounded by Mr. Haig last month before congressional committees that the nations in the Middle East can be prevailed upon to subordinate their local problems to the larger Soviet danger to form a "strategic consensus" is far from being put into practice.

As Mr. Haig found in the four Middle Eastern countries he visited, the regional problems are so great that it is difficult for most of them to focus beyond traditional concerns. The Israelis fear the arming of the Arabs, and the Arabs want pressures put on Israel.

## Brezhnev Endorses Warsaw in Crisis

From Agency Dispatches

**PRAGUE** — Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev gave a qualified vote of confidence Tuesday to the government in Warsaw, declaring that he thought Polish Communists would be able to solve the country's problems by themselves.

As concern mounted over Soviet intentions on Poland, Mr. Brezhnev, addressing the Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress, referred pointedly to events in Czechoslovakia in 1968 that led to Warsaw Pact military intervention. But he made no threat of similar action in Poland, and his language was much milder than that used Monday by President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia.

Tuesday night, meanwhile, Moscow announced an end to Warsaw Pact military maneuvers in and around Poland that had sparked Western speculation over possible military intervention there.

Tass said that the aims of the "Soyuz-81" exercises, involving forces from the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany and Czechoslovakia, had been achieved. The agency said all forces that had taken part in the 22-day command staff exercises were returning to their bases.

Mr. Brezhnev accused the West of claiming the right to give orders everywhere "while requiring us to give up the vital interests of our own security and the granting of aid to our friends when they are exposed to aggression or to the threat of attack."

That was taken as a rejoinder to a statement by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger that there could be no renewed disarmament talks if Soviet tanks moved into Poland.

### 'Socialist Road'

The chief Polish delegate to the congress, Stefan Olczowski, said in a speech that the Polish Communist Party "will find enough power and will to take the country out of its social and economic crisis to the road of a stabilized Socialist development."

"Nobody will ever succeed in pushing Poland from the Socialist road of development," Mr. Olczowski said.

Mr. Brezhnev appeared determined to reserve the right to intervene in Poland if Moscow considered that its vital interests — particularly its lines of communication across Poland to East Germany — were threatened by political unrest.

"The Polish Communists, supported by all true patriots of Poland, will be able, one must suppose, to give the necessary rebuff to the enemies of the Socialist system, who are also enemies of independent Poland, and will be able to uphold the cause of Socialism, the real interests of their people and the honor and the security of their country," he said.

There was some question as to the degree to which Mr. Brezhnev qualified his expression of confidence in the government of Stanislaw Kania. He used the Russian words "nado pologat," which can mean "one must suppose" or "one should think." Tass translated them as "one should believe"; the

official Czechoslovak news agency rendered the phrase in English as "it can be assumed."

Earlier, Mr. Brezhnev reiterated a proposal he made at the Soviet party congress in February for a moratorium on deploying or replacing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Speaking in a firm voice, the 74-year-old leader said class enemies were striving to hamper the development of Socialism. "You will, comrades, remember all this from your own experiences," he told the 1,400 Czechoslovak delegates in

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Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev during his speech to the Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress in Prague on Tuesday.

## U.S. Still Concerned About Soviet Activity

From Agency Dispatches

**WASHINGTON** — The United States is still seriously concerned about Soviet military activity in and around Poland and by the threatening attitude adopted by the Soviet Union and other East European countries, the State Department said Tuesday.

Commenting on Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev's speech to the Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress in Prague, in which he appeared to be easing Soviet pressure on Poland, State Department spokesman William J. Dyess said that the Soviet leader's remarks did not give a clear picture of Soviet intentions.

### More Time

Mr. Dyess said that the department had not yet had time to study the text of the speech adequately but "if he meant to say that the Poles should be allowed to solve their own problems without outside interference, we would welcome this. At the same time, we continue to be seriously concerned about the Soviet military activity in and around Poland, and the threatening public posture taken by the Soviets and by other East European countries."

In his speech, Mr. Brezhnev said "one must suppose" that Polish

Communists would be able to give a "necessary rebuff" to enemies of the Socialist system in their country.

Earlier, Undersecretary of State Walter J. Sweeney, a former U.S. ambassador to Moscow, was less guarded and said that the Soviet Union had apparently given Poland more time to solve its labor problems before making any decision to intervene in the country. "They [the Poles] have some more time to put their house in order," he said in a television interview.

Mr. Dyess refused to comment on reports from East European countries that Warsaw Pact countries had finished military maneuvers in the region.

U.S. intelligence sources said that, while they had seen signs of Warsaw Pact units swinging back, new Soviet combat elements put into Poland during the last week or so would make it easier for the Soviet Union to intervene if it decided to do so.

At his daily press briefing on Monday, Mr. Dyess said that the administration was reviewing and discussing a broad range of political, diplomatic and economic steps that could be taken if the Soviet Union intervened. But he said: "There is no evidence that a decision to intervene in Poland has been made."

### Warnings Softened

This week's cautious briefing language followed warnings late last week that Soviet intervention in Poland might be imminent. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. delayed his 10-day trip to the Middle East for more than an hour last Friday while the National Security Council weighed reports that the Soviet Union had begun airlifting helicopters into Legnica, the Soviet military district headquarters in southwest Poland, in an action that appeared to be conducted on a small scale to avoid attracting attention and generating alarm in Poland.

A State Department official attributed the softening of the warnings this week to two factors: a lack of military actions by the Russians that would normally precede intervention and Mr. Brezhnev's presence in Prague for the 16th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress, which opened Monday.

"Do you think that they would really start something while Brezhnev was out of the country?" a State Department official asked.



S. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, left, shakes hands with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn as NATO Secretary Joseph Luns, center, and West German Defense Minister Hans Apel look on. Mr. Schmidt hosted a luncheon for NATO representatives.

## Weinberger Urges NATO Not to Waver in Modernization of Nuclear Weapons

By Don Cook

**Los Angeles Times Service**  
ONN — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger told NATO members Tuesday that any wavering in the modernization of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe would encourage the Soviet Union to further to disrupt the alliance.

Addressing a nuclear planning meeting of NATO defense ministers Tuesday, Mr. Weinberger reiterated the Reagan administration proposal of a two-track approach on arms control in Europe: negotiations with the Soviet Union in parallel with the modernization program to deploy 572 Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles at NATO bases in Europe. But he declared that any Soviet veto into Poland would torpedo prospects for arms negotiations.

### Mobile Missiles

So far, the Russians have delayed an estimated 200 of these mobile missiles, whose triple warheads already constitute more nuclear destruction than the planned NATO missile program. Those weapons will not begin to arrive in Europe until the second half of 1983.

After strongly reiterating that West Germany abides by the obligations it has assumed in the missile program, Mr. Schmidt continued: "The Soviet Union should, by possibly restricting its further movements on its own decision, on that it pursues no further gains in the balance of power in

its own favor. However, given the present level of Soviet armaments in Euro-strategic systems, even a unilateral Soviet moratorium would not dispel my deep concern. But it would of course psychologically facilitate resumption of negotiations in a situation that the Soviet Union itself has created."

### Brezhnev Proposal

But as Mr. Schmidt was addressing the NATO ministers, Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev, addressing the Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress in Prague, called once again for a moratorium on both sides on missile deployment.

PARIS — Western Europe and Japan are beginning to feel the first pinching effects of the U.S. coal strike, which enters its 13th day on Wednesday, according to industry and government officials in European capitals and Washington.

With labor negotiations stalled in the United States and U.S. coal exports declining, coal prices throughout Europe were beginning to inch upward as importers said they were seeking — one source said "scrambling" for — alternative supplies among the world's other major coal exporters, including South Africa, Australia and Poland.

If the conflict remains unsettled during the next several months, it could take on crisis proportions similar to the 111-day walkout by the United Mine Workers in 1977-78, officials said.

That strike led to power shortages and isolated blackouts in the United States, plus strict conservation measures among other consuming nations.

The world coal situation was described by industry sources as particularly disquieting because the political crisis in Poland has crippled its coal exports, which are continuing to decline drastically.

### Third-Largest Exporter

As the world's third-largest coal exporter, Poland last year supplied Western customers with roughly 32 million metric tons of coal, against 82 million tons exported by the United States, 43 million tons by Australia and 29 million tons by South Africa, according to industry estimates.

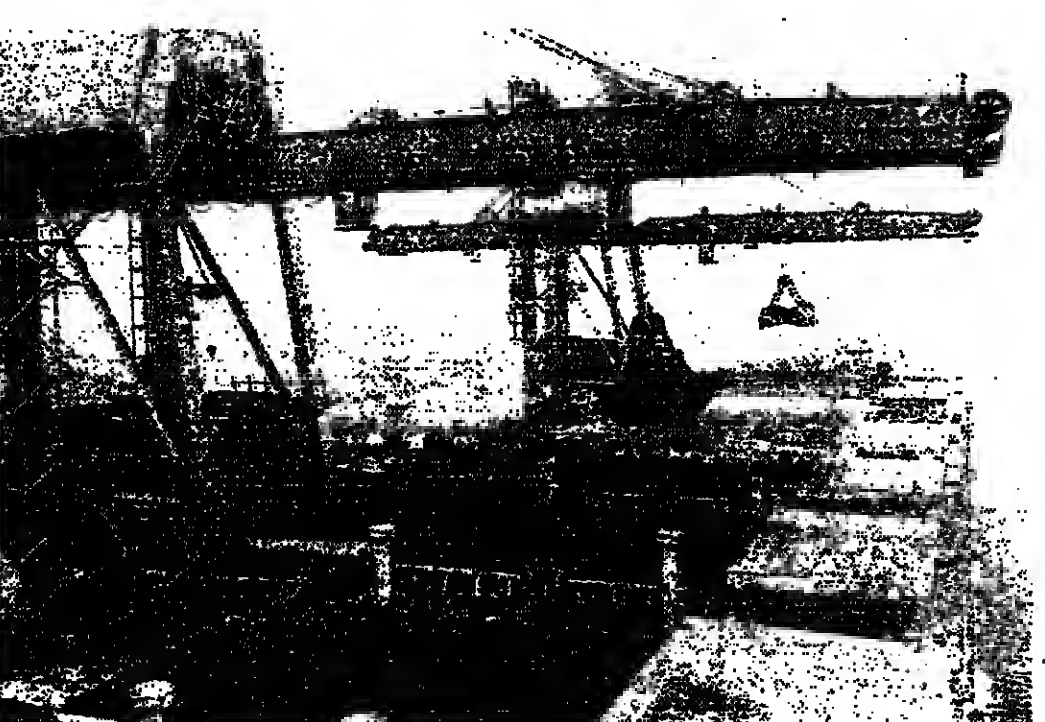
"Warsaw keeps assuring us they will supply, but their coal ship-

ments are now virtually stopped and, from all we hear, they are having trouble meeting their own needs," a West European industry official said.

Meantime, supplies remain tight elsewhere in the world, largely because of previous, long-term commitments to customers and because growing investments in coal ports and other infrastructure are just beginning to get under way in South Africa, France and Canada, industry officials said.

Government officials added that few consumers of coal in Europe and Japan, particularly in industry, have the capacity to switch to alternative and handy energy supplies, such as residual fuel oil.

Despite energy diversification during recent years and with the notable exception of oil, coal still supplies the largest — and a growing — share of the world's energy needs.



Coal installations in Dunkirk, France's leading coal port, where authorities have recently announced an expansion project to increase capacity by 50 percent, to 12 million tons per year.







## U.S. House Democrats Proffer Program-Saving 1982 Budget

By Helen Dewar  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — House Democrats have proposed an alternative to President Reagan's economic program that slashes three-fourths of Mr. Reagan's proposed spending cuts and keeps at least some money going to numerous Democratic-backed social programs that Mr. Reagan had marked for extinction.

David A. Stockman, Mr. Reagan's budget director, labeled the plan "artificial" but unacceptable, a House Republican, angling for support from Democratic conservatives, prepared to go to battle with the president.

The Democratic program for fiscal 1982, announced Monday, anticipates a smaller tax cut than Mr. Reagan wants and, as a result, a smaller deficit than Mr. Reagan's — holding out the hope of a balanced budget a year before Mr. Reagan has said it would be possible under his program.

The Democrats propose to restore more than \$7 billion of money that Mr. Reagan would cut in social programs, rescuing the agencies from the bureau-

cratic graveyard and adding at least a little money for everything from the arts to veterans' benefits. Education, nutrition, job training and social services would be among the major winners.

Money for social spending would be taken in part from the increase in military spending recommended by Mr. Reagan. The Democrats' plan would cut \$4.3 billion from military outlays but still leave the Pentagon with a 21-percent increase. The Democrats also anticipate saving \$4.8 billion from greater governmental efficiency and \$2.8 billion from lower debt payments because of the smaller deficit.

Different Assumptions

Using economic and spending assumptions different from those of the administration, the Democrats figure that their spending program would cost \$713.5 billion rather than Mr. Reagan's \$717.8 billion. Mr. Reagan had calculated his budget at \$695 billion, but the Democrats said that this was too optimistic.

Largely because their tax cut would cost \$28 billion in contrast to the \$54.6-billion price tag they put on Mr. Reagan's, the Demo-

crats calculate their deficit at \$24.6 billion, against \$54.6 billion for the Reagan deficit. Mr. Reagan calculates his deficit at \$45 billion.

The program — aimed at attracting conservatives with a slashed deficit and liberals with more social spending — was announced by House Budget Committee Chairman James R. Jones, a Democrat from Oklahoma, and was hailed as a "fairness package" by House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts. But it drew quick fire from the ranking Republican on the Budget Committee, Rep. Delbert L. Latta of Ohio, a down-the-line supporter of the Reagan program.

Rep. Jones' proposal represents the Democrats' best — and probably only — shot at modifying Mr. Reagan's budget. The Republican-controlled Senate virtually rubber-stamped Mr. Reagan's plan last week. Although the House is still under Democratic control, it has a bipartisan right-of-center majority, with Democratic conservatives holding the balance of power.

Democratic Budget Committee member Leon E. Panetta of California said he expected that all Democrats on the committee, possibly excepting Rep. Phil Gramm of Texas, will go along with the Jones plan; that would ensure its success in the heavily Democratic-controlled Senate virtually rubber-stamped Mr. Reagan's plan last week. Although the House is still under Democratic control, it has a bipartisan right-of-center majority, with Democratic conservatives holding the balance of power.

## Reagan Meets With FBI To Discuss His Shooting

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, still showing no sign of infection and with his temperature normal, Tuesday gave the all a first-hand account of the attempt on his life.

Mark Weinberg, assistant White House press secretary, said that Director William H. Webster of the Federal Bureau of Investigation introduced Mr. Reagan to the two agents who interviewed him. He was along with the agents 28 minutes, Mr. Weinberg said. The president met separately with three Secret Service officials, Director H. Stuart Knight, John Spillane, assistant director of the office of Protective Services, and Gary Parr, chief of the presidential executive detail.

Mr. Weinberg said that the president told the three, "I want you to go how proud I am of your service. I am personally grateful."

Shooting Inquiry

Earlier, Larry Speakes, deputy White House press secretary, told the FBI's session with the president part of the routine investigation. He was the president's official representative in the investigation of the March 30 shooting.

A medical bulletin said that the president's condition had improved further and his temperature had returned to normal. X-rays showed some clearing of a bullet-punctured lung, the report said. There still was evidence of damaged tissue along the bullet path, but the affected area was smaller than it was on Monday.

the report said. X-ray equipment was temporarily set up in the president's suite to monitor his chest.

Culture tests taken to detect infection were normal, although the president still was receiving a broad range of antibiotics as a precautionary measure, the medical report said.

Brady Sits Up

The report said that White House Press Secretary James S. Brady, who was shot in the brain, sat up in his chair twice Monday. He can drink by himself now and is eating solid foods on a regular basis. Consultations have started with physical therapists about a recovery program.

Secret Service Agent Timothy J. McCarthy, who was discharged from the hospital, before leaving, he met with Mr. Reagan and talked about the shooting.

Mr. McCarthy mentioned that industrialist W. Clement Stone had offered the use of an Acapulco condominium for his recovery, and the president urged him to take it. As Mr. McCarthy departed, Mr. Reagan said, "I wish you well on your vacation and trip to Mexico and I thank you from the bottom of my heart."

District of Columbia officer Thomas K. Delahanty, who was wounded in the neck, remained in good condition at Washington Hospital Center, the report said.

Mr. Speakes earlier announced that the president will make a major economic address from the White House after he is discharged from the hospital.

## Belgian Premier Offers Economic Plan

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Belgium's new premier, Mark Eyskens, presented a government to Parliament Tuesday with a pledge to defend Belgian currency and revive economic growth.

Mr. Eyskens, who was finance minister in the previous administration, promised to cut taxes for industry and to open negotiations with unions and industry on ways to holding down wage costs.

But Mr. Eyskens carefully avoided any explicit reference to a country's controversial system taking wages to prices.

Socialist rejection of a proposal for a freeze on wages and return of wage indexation led to the fall of his government last week.

Wage Costs

Instead, Mr. Eyskens said that a question of wage costs would be discussed with unions and industry, and only then would the government take action.

"We have to reinforce and restore confidence," said Mr. Eyskens, 47, a Flemish Socialist Christian, the same party as Mr. Marx.

But the main basis of his policy speech was the economic program of the outgoing government, with a promise of urgent anti-crisis measures to be decided on later.

Mr. Eyskens characterized his economic policy proposals as "a genuine anti-inflation policy," pledging to boost employment and revive economic growth.

Political Stability

Calling for political stability to give his government time to put through its program, he also promised measures to cut Belgium's huge public sector deficit and its soaring balance of payments shortfall.

The proposed anti-crisis measures would include tax cuts to boost company investment, moves to attract foreign investment and reductions in gas and electricity prices for industry, he said.

Mr. Eyskens said that he would finance tax cuts and reduced social security contributions by higher indirect taxes, adding that the government would also impose strict controls on prices, particularly for essential products.

He said that he would negotiate changes with the oil industry in the pricing structure of oil products, in order to give greater balance and lower prices for industry.

He rejected speculation about an imminent devaluation of the Belgian franc. "The government and the national bank will take all necessary measures to maintain the parity of the Belgian franc," he said.

In some cases, the Democrats proposed more cuts than Mr. Reagan did. For instance, they proposed funding the strategic oil reserve at \$1.5 billion, against Mr. Reagan's \$3.9 billion. The Senate had cut the reserve's funding by \$3 billion.

The House Budget Committee hopes to complete action on the proposal this week and House floor action is expected later this month. After a House-Senate conference iron out the two versions' differences, both houses will still have to act on scores of bills carrying out the budget.

## Trudeau Firm On Constitution

The Associated Press

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has rejected a call by Canadian provincial premiers to suspend Parliament's consideration of his constitutional reform program and open new discussions with them on the issue.

After a round of futile constitutional negotiations last year, Mr. Trudeau decided to circumvent the provinces and act unilaterally at the federal level to "bring home" the Canadian constitution from Britain after asking the British Parliament to enact an amending formula.

The governments of eight of the 10 provinces oppose Mr. Trudeau's plan, saying that provincial consent is required on any amending formula. Six provinces have gone to court to try to block the proposal.

Barred From TV

"I was also barred from radio and television when opinion polls gave me up to 10 percent of the vote. But at least I have proved that a clown can make the authorities tremble," he said.

Explaining his decision to vote for Mr. Mitterrand, Coluche said that President Valéry Giscard

d'Estaing knew Africa better than France, and he said that the program of Communist candidate Georges Marchais meant that the extreme right no longer needed one.

Asked about the Polish crisis, he declared: "I don't know where Poland is, and I do not intend to go there."

The comedian, who went on a hunger strike to protest the refusal of radio and television to allow him broadcasting time, said that at one time he had more than 600 promises from mayors that they would endorse his campaign. "But the major political parties applied pressure, and I never received the signatures," he said.

## Hijack Hostage Arrested in U.S. In Drug Charge

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — An American held by hijackers for 13 days aboard a Pakistani airliner has been arrested by U.S. narcotics agents as the alleged leader of an international drug-smuggling ring.

Craig R. Clymore, 24, was seized by Drug Enforcement Administration agents Monday aboard a Lufthansa Airlines flight from Frankfurt, the agency announced. He was expected to be arraigned Tuesday on drug smuggling charges.

A federal indictment alleges that Mr. Clymore and eight others smuggled more than \$12 million worth of heroin and hashish oil into the United States from Afghanistan and Pakistan between October, 1979, and January, 1981. The group is accused of making between five and 12 round trips each in the smuggling enterprise.

Following the release of the 101 passengers and crew members, Mr. Clymore's passport was revoked by the State Department. He was arrested by



Craig R. Clymore  
... upon arrival in U.S.

Syrian authorities at the request of U.S. officials and deported Sunday from Damascus. He traveled to Frankfurt and was put on a plane to New York.

## Arrested Boxing Promoter Identified as U.S. Fugitive

By Robert Lindsey  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Harold J. Smith, the boxing promoter who disappeared in January amid allegations in a lawsuit that he helped steal \$21.3 million from Wells Fargo National Bank, has admitted that his real name is Ross Fields, a man who U.S. authorities said was wanted in two states and the District of Columbia for forgery and other charges.

"Ross Fields is a longtime fugitive bad-check and bounce artist who is currently wanted in three jurisdictions," Dean Allison, an assistant U.S. attorney, told a U.S. magistrate in Los Angeles on Monday after Mr. Fields had revealed his identity.

U.S. Judge Venetia Tassopoulos arraigned Mr. Fields on charges of filing a false statement in an application for a passport and for unlawful flight to avoid prosecution in connection with a charge that he passed bad checks in North Carolina.

Using the name Harold J. Smith, Mr. Fields gained sudden prominence two years ago as a promoter of championship boxing matches. As chairman of Muhammad Ali Professional Sports (MAPS), he spent lavishly, paying purses to boxers much higher than the norm in prize fighting.

Civil Lawsuit

Mr. Smith dropped out of sight in mid-January after reports began to circulate that he had been involved in an alleged embezzlement of \$21.3 million from a Wells Fargo bank.

The bank subsequently filed a civil lawsuit against L. Ben Lewis, an associate who was a bank operations officer until being discharged Jan. 23; Sammy Marshall, the president of MAPS; and Mr. Smith.

In a series of interviews with television and newspaper journalists since his disappearance, Mr. Smith denied taking any money from the bank and asserted that he had a legitimate line of credit at Wells Fargo. He contended that if any money had been stolen from

the bank, it was done by several Wells Fargo executives. Bank officials ridiculed his assertions.

On Saturday, while he was in the process of giving a deposition to bank attorneys, FBI agents arrested him, and he was charged with giving false information in an application for a passport.

At the hearing on Monday, Mr. Allison said that the basis of the charge was that Mr. Fields had not given his true name in the application.

After a government affidavit making the allegation was unsealed, Mr. Fields went into a private office with his lawyers. A few minutes later he returned to the courtroom, and Judge Tassopoulos asked him to give his name.

"Ross Eugene Fields," he said.

Mr. Allison argued that a bail of \$500,000 should be imposed, asserting that U.S. investigators had determined that the man using the name of Harold J. Smith had a long criminal record and that both he and his wife, Barbara, were using aliases and were wanted by the authorities.

Despite government contentions, bail was set at \$200,000. Friends of Mr. Fields said afterward that they expected to raise the money within a few hours. He had previously told friends since his disappearance in January that he was traveling with more than \$3 million.

## 30 Reportedly Slain by Gunmen In Poor Suburb of San Salvador

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — Two carloads of men in uniforms and civilian clothes drove into a poor capital suburb early Tuesday, pulled 23 persons from their homes and shot them on the streets while seven others were slain in their homes, witnesses said.

When reporters arrived in the suburb of Monte Carmelo, east of town, they counted 23 bodies. Two homes were burned, apparently by fires started by bazooka rounds.

"It was horrible... Undescribable," said a woman who lived in the area.

"It was the national guard and police," said several residents.

Spokesmen for the armed forces, when queried about the murders, said only that they had heard there was "some disturbance in the area" and were investigating.

Blood in Street

The street where the victims were slain ran with blood and the victims were disfigured by large caliber bullets pumped into their heads and chests.

One boy said he saw a masked man in civilian clothes pointing out homes from which victims were dragged.

He said after the masked man pointed out a house, uniformed men went to its door, knocked, and after a few seconds, one or two persons were dragged out.

"I could hear the screams of someone asking a neighbor to turn on the outside lights, but no one did, and the shooting began," he said.

The killings were the latest in the political struggle here that has claimed 5,000 lives this year and 13,000 in 1980, according to El Salvador's Human Rights Commission.

but were afraid to go outside into the body-strewn street until dawn.

"We could not leave the house until dawn, and when there was sufficient light, the picture we saw was horrible," the pregnant woman said. "All the street was covered with bodies."

Meanwhile, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte said in an interview published in Le Quotidien de Paris in France on Tuesday that he would never accept direct participation by U.S. troops in the conflict in El Salvador.

At least one of two men who fought with security guards on Monday was wounded. Both escaped on foot, leaving a submachine gun behind in their battered car. None of the four members of the security patrol — all Salvadorans — was injured in the battle and chase.

The embassy has been attacked five times in four weeks by forces using small arms and rocket-propelled grenades.

## General Strike in Belize Seems to Be Breaking Up

By Joe Frazier  
The Associated Press

BELIZE CITY, Belize — A weeklong general strike called by opponents to an independence plan for this British colony appears to be breaking up, with many stores reopening for business.

Opponents of the plan say that it would encourage a takeover by Guatemala, which has claimed the colony for nearly a century.

The proposal would give Guatemala land and water access through Belize to the Caribbean and a guarantee that forces hostile to Guatemala could not operate in Belize. In exchange, Guatemala would drop its claim.

Talks on Transfer

Mr. Price has said that he would hold a referendum, but after the various issues are settled.

Talks on a transfer of power from Britain to Belize opened Monday in London, but without the key Belize representatives — Mr. Price and British Gov. James Hennessey. The opposition United Democratic Party, led by Theodore Arendse, had announced it would boycott the conference.

Mr. Price sent a deputy and remained in the country because of news that erupted after the call last Tuesday for the general strike.

Gov. Hennessey imposed a state of emergency and curfew Thurs-

day because of the violent protests. The only acknowledged fatality was a policeman killed when his gun accidentally discharged, but there were unconfirmed reports of three other persons slain and several wounded.

Bomb Thrown

Militants threw a bomb at the residence of the British consul in Guatemala City late Sunday, shattering several windows. A consulate spokesman said there were no serious injuries from the blast but declined to give further details.

British Minister for Foreign Affairs Nicholas Ridley opened the talks on the transfer of power. Mr. Price was represented by Lindy Rogers.

Mr. Rogers said the ruling People's United Party wants a constitution based on the British model. The solution still must await negotiations between Britain, Guatemala and Belize scheduled to open in London May 20, Mr. Rogers said.

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## The Minneapolis Star Calls on Haig to Quit

The Associated Press

MINNEAPOLIS — The Minneapolis Star has called for the resignation of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., saying that his ignorance of the Constitution makes him look just plain dumb.

The reference, in an editorial on Tuesday, was to Mr. Haig's assertion last week that he was in control when President Reagan was shot and Vice President Bush was away from Washington. Under the Constitution, the secretary of state is fifth in line to the presidency.

"Worse than looking dumb," the newspaper said, Mr. Haig "lost his cool in the midst of crisis."

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Page 3 of the renovation program has been completed.

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## Pushing the Auto Industry

It is good that the Reagan administration's auto industry relief plan does not explicitly call for Japan to restrain auto exports to the United States. The anti-protectionist approach is to be applauded. But not too loudly, because at the same time, a team from the Special Trade Representative's office is in Tokyo on a "delicate" mission. The assignment is to bring back an agreement on a voluntary quota without asking for it. If that sounds like sleight-of-hand, it's because it is. The president, quite understandably from a political point of view, is trying to preserve his credentials as a free-trader and keep his campaign promise to U.S. auto workers to put some life back in the industry.

The Japanese would like to help President Reagan out of his dilemma, but in a way that is consistent with their own interests. Japanese automakers can afford to sell fewer cars on the U.S. market, but such U.S.-Japanese collusion in restraint of trade would upset Europeans, most of whom already impose some restrictions on Japanese auto exports. Lord Carrington, the British foreign minister, told the Japanese this week that "it is not acceptable that the American problem be solved and the European problem be put to one side." The Japanese do not want to be forced into further limiting their European sales just because Detroit is in trouble. And they are disappointed that the administration package did not include wage controls and investment incentives to quicken the pace of the U.S. auto industry's recovery.

The bulk of the Reagan program is the rollback and relaxation of pollution and safety standards. Some of them make sense. It is not necessary, for example, that all U.S. cars

be pollution-free above 5,000 feet. A limited number of cars could be equipped to serve that market. But it does not make sense to halve the crash standard for bumpers from five miles an hour to two and a half miles an hour or to remove tire safety restrictions. There are more than 30 other regulations that the administration is seeking to have postponed or eliminated.

Vice President Bush said that easing the clean air and safety restrictions on the industry would save the consumer \$9.3 billion and the auto manufacturers, \$1.4 billion. He also said it would permit 200,000 unemployed auto workers to return to their jobs. If all of his figures were to prove accurate, it would be a trade-off worth examining carefully. But they are probably all over-optimistic, in part because they depend on the willingness of the Big Three automakers to pass through savings to the consumer. They also depend on the administration being right about the extent to which its overall program will stimulate the economy.

Detroit is generally pleased about the plan. Japan is less so. But neither has as its first concern the welfare of the U.S. public. That is the government's responsibility. It remains to be seen whether the Reagan approach to protecting the public interest is the right one. It is a short-term effort aimed at getting the industry over the \$70 billion retooling hump it now faces. What the cost will be in pollution and safety hazards is incalculable. It is also hard to say what the long-term consequences will be. After all, the government can't hold the industry's hand forever.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Bargaining With Saudis

By persuading President Sadat to let 1,000 U.S. troops join a peacekeeping force in the Sinai Peninsula, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has assured the survival of the Camp David accords and reaffirmed U.S. sponsorship of the Israeli-Egyptian entente. Thus he reached Saudi Arabia on Tuesday as a protector of Israel as well as a suitor for oil. It is time to insist that the Saudis end their scornful treatment of Camp David as part of a wider diplomatic bargain that justifies their purchase of ever more sophisticated U.S. weapons.

The Saudis contend that their growing economic and military ties to the United States represent only an anti-Soviet alignment. But in making their air force dependent upon U.S. supplies and training, they are in fact contributing to U.S. influence in the region and thus to the security of Egypt and Israel. The sooner they own up to that reality, and drop even the pretense of a "holy war" against Israel, the smoother will be their U.S. connection. It is hard to believe that the Saudis' diplomatic doubletalk still fools any Palestinians, thus protecting the House of Saud against subversion or revolt. Indeed, if the Saudi monarchy cannot survive open accommodation with Israel, it is hardly a safe depository for all that dangerous hardware.

A few honest words from the Saudis would certainly improve the Reagan administration's case for the proposed arms sales. Mr. Haig's explanations so far have been ex-

remely vague. His expressed regard for President Carter's "commitments" would be touching if he had not enthusiastically kicked over so many other diplomatic traces.

The fact is that he, too, is eager to give the Saudis almost anything they want — missiles and fuel tanks to extend the reach of the promised F-15 fighters and now the AWACS electronic surveillance aircraft that can spy over the entire region. He wants Congress to approve these sales for the goods they may create with the Saudi military and for the basing rights that may evolve for U.S. forces.

What Congress should also want in return is a Saudi diplomacy that legitimizes Arab negotiation with Israel. The Saudis should be encouraged to continue to mediate regional disputes, as in their defense of Jordan against Syria last year. They have a role in the effort to restore effective government in Lebanon. And they need to contribute more to international aid programs that help poor nations struggling to pay for oil.

The Israelis resent the buildup of Saudi power, but not because they cannot defend against it. What frightens them most is the Western rush to appease the Saudis' oil wealth. An Israel afraid of diplomatic isolation will not in the end negotiate generously with even the most moderate Arabs. If Mr. Haig aims to contain Soviet influence in the Middle East, he needs allies who will at least speak to each other.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Next, the Ox Cart

No one has taken the dirigible seriously for decades — except the military during World War II and, more recently, the television companies during big-time, outdoor sports events. But dirigibles may now be on their way back.

The Goodyear Aerospace Co., according to a recent report in The New York Times, has spent \$7 million in the last seven years on airship design and marketing studies. It is now looking for customers for two versions of the blimps it sends around the country regularly on public-relations missions.

One of those versions is pretty conventional. About half the size of the airships that hover over football stadiums, it is designed to be a maritime surveillance craft that stays on patrol for 48 hours while serving as a platform for visual and radar operations. The Coast Guard is said to be interested.

The other version is the one that catches the fancy. More than 450 feet long, with heli-

copter blades to help it up and down and propellers to move it forward and backward, this blimp is designed to move freight. Good-year thinks it can lift 75 tons and carry them up to 300 miles at 75 mph. Heavy-duty helicopters, with which it would compete, handle about 16 tons and have quite limited range. Goodyear is said to be talking about building one of these blimps to haul tar sand out of inaccessible areas of Canada.

And why not? Mankind dreamed of harnessing the balloon long before Orville and Wilbur Wright put their plane into the air at Kitty Hawk. And the zeppelins, until disaster struck, seemed to have a great future. Now, with helium instead of hydrogen inside the airbags and with the price of oil increasing the operating costs of airplanes and helicopters, maybe the day of the dirigible has come at last. If it has, who knows what will come next? Maybe the ox cart.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## International Opinion

### Watching Poland's Crisis

No one, of course, can be sure whether the Soviet Union is merely flexing its muscles to intimidate the Poles or to set the stage for something more drastic.

There is little the West can do militarily should the Soviet tanks start to roll. But economically, it can exert pressure, as the Uni-

ted States and West Germany are trying to do by warning that they would not give further economic aid to Poland if Solidarity is suppressed.

The West should make use of this lever more effectively, wielding it where it hurts most for the Soviet bloc — in the area of bank credits, technology and food.

— From the Straits Times (Singapore).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

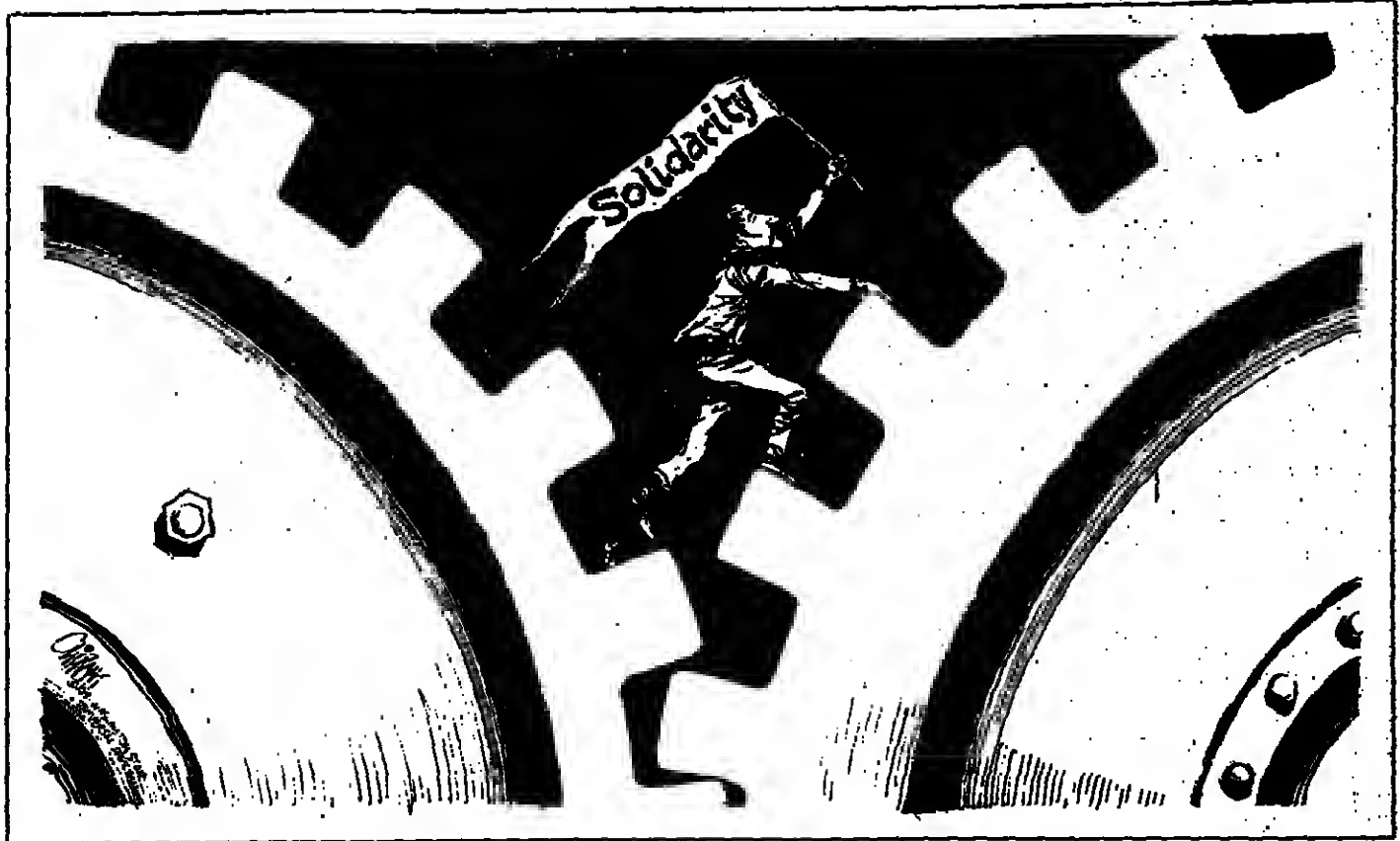
April 8, 1906

NEW YORK — An editorial in the Ohio State Journal comments: "Ohio seems to be on the verge of the most advanced temperance legislation it has ever enjoyed. It is estimated that the \$1,000 tax will put one-half of the saloons in the state permanently out of business, and this with-out neighborhood friction or turmoil of any kind, but simply by the working out of an economic principle." The Boston Post observes: "At last the matter of amending the statutes regulating the sale of intoxicating liquor is approached in a sane and practical spirit. The legislative committee's conclusions as to the changes required to bring the laws into harmony with common sense are in the main sound and commendable."

### Fifty Years Ago

April 8, 1931

NEW YORK — After being denounced as agents of the "thieving Soviet government," the Chase National Bank and the Equitable Trust Co. through counsel, today denied knowledge of the source of \$5 million in gold ingots for which the Bank of France is suing the two houses in the federal court. A surprise was sprung by the two defendants when they disclosed that the bullion, which was believed to have been in their vaults since its arrival here in February, 1928, as part of the first gold shipment from Russia to that country after the 1920 embargo, actually was shipped back to Russia long ago. Nathan Miller, ex-governor of New York, told the jury that Soviet officials had stolen the ingots from the Bank of France.



## The Villa on Hai Ba Trung Street

By Stanley Karnow

HANOI — The large gray villa on Hai Ba Trung Street, a busy thoroughfare here, is a monument to an aborted diplomatic effort. Cleaned and renovated, it was supposed to house the U.S. Embassy in Vietnam — and it still awaits its tenants.

But the agreement to establish formal relations, virtually concluded more than two years ago, was postponed at the last minute. And the prospect of its revival soon is remote.

The United States cannot conceivably consider fresh negotiations until the Vietnamese withdraw their forces from Cambodia, the neighboring country they occupied in late 1978. For Washington to do otherwise would be to undermine its own opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which the Vietnamese publicly support as Moscow's ally.

### Pol Pot Faction

The Vietnamese contend, however, that they cannot accept a compromise as long as the Chinese arm the Pol Pot guerrillas in Cambodia. They also insist that China, which attacked Vietnam following the occupation of Cambodia, settle its dispute with them.

So, as often happens these days, a broad international issue has become enmeshed in a regional quarrel, and unraveling the tangle will take time. I suspect, though, that time may not be working in Vietnam's favor.

What the Vietnamese need, it seems to me, is a counterweight to the Russians, on whom they have become uncomfortably dependent politically, economically and militarily. An opening to the United States, though it may be only symbolic at first, offers that possibility.

Vietnam, currently in desperate economic shape, could not survive without Soviet help. The Russians provide two essentials, grain and oil, as well as the weapons for some 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and an equal number on the Chinese frontier. They spend at least \$3 million per day here — more than in Cuba.

### Signs of Strain

But Russians are not generous anywhere, and their conduct in Vietnam is no exception. Thus their ties with this regime are beginning to show signs of strain.

Their assistance is extended in the form of loans, which the Vietnamese must repay with commodities like farm products and handicrafts. The arrangement therefore curbs Vietnam's ability to export to the West, where they can buy the kind of technology that the Russians lack.

The Russians drive hard bargains. After tense talks recently, they boosted their price for oil. They have also demanded a stronger voice in the management of the Vietnamese economy. They want as well to add to their corps of 2,000 advisers here, claiming that their projects are often marred in red tape. For example, it takes a Soviet freighter a month to unload its cargo at Haiphong, the chaotically cluttered Vietnamese port.

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Will the American people wise up and get behind a gun control program, or is it too late? It is one judges the future by the past, it is.

TYLER W. SPAFFORD, Saint-Etienne du Gres, France.

## Unfair to Monkeys

Although most of them — during the recent Evolution vs. Creation trial — supported the latter credo, no one is better living proof of the theory that man is related to the monkey than the radio and TV "cranks, screwballs, spindliners and con-men" so ably castigated by William Pfaff (IHT, March 13).

AL HIX, London.

The Vietnamese, intensely nationalistic, have been resisting much of this pressure. They resist the travels of Russians in the country, as they do other foreigners. Soviet warships calling at Cam Ranh, the former U.S. base, must submit to complex procedures.

From my observation, moreover, Russians are not especially admired here. Big and beefy, Soviet technicians and their wives appear to repel the graceful, spunky Vietnamese, who refer to them mockingly as "Americans without dollars."

### Dollar Is Supreme

In contrast, the Vietnamese display no rancor toward Americans, despite the war. For one thing, their propaganda tells them to blame the U.S. government, not the American people. Young Vietnamese in particular also have a misty vision of the United States as the consumer cornucopia, spending on blue jeans, rock records and the other goodies of their dreams.

The dollar, sagging elsewhere, is supreme here. This "cultural" attraction, though perhaps superficial, is real. Browse around the foreign-language bookstore, which features only volumes by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Ho Chi Minh. The stereo is playing a number called "Fantasy Island."

It is respectable, I think, that the United States and Vietnam failed to come to terms. Looking back, however, the Vietnamese initially blundered — and they now concede to their mistake.

Former Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke, a Carter administration official, eagerly sought normalization with the first Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in 1977. But Mr. Thach made the deal contingent on \$3.2 billion in reparations that President Nixon, acting without legislative approval, had secretly promised Hanoi for its acquiescence to the 1973 cease-fire.

Mr. Thach, it turns out, was under orders to hold out for the money, which the Vietnamese were counting on to finance their economic plans. In Washington, meanwhile, Congress intervened to block any funds for Vietnam until the question of Americans missing in action was cleared up.

As a result, the matter dragged on until the fall of 1978, when the Vietnamese dropped the condition. At that point, Mr. Holbrooke and Mr. Thach quickly concurred, even working out details on personnel, communications and embassy sites. Cyrus Vance, secretary of state at that time, approved the arrangement with President Carter's blessing.

Enter Mr. Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, keen on playing the "China card" against the Russians. Arguing that the China connection deserved priority, he further asserted that Vietnam, which had just signed a treaty with the Soviet Union, was in Moscow's pocket.

Why? What were and are the mechanisms that determine this strange human propensity? One clue seems to be that acknowledging a reality may imply or require some response that is inconvenient or risky or costly. It is surely easier to deny, let us say, the political genealogy of some of the terrorists or the existence of poor people imperiled by some program out that it is to do something about them. Knowing may presuppose acting. Mr. Laqueur shows how this anxiety motivated much Allied behavior in relation to the dying Jews in World War II.

### Denial

Sometimes the instrument of denial is mere skepticism based upon certain precedents. The remembrance of extravagant and fake claims seems to be that acknowledging a reality may imply or require some response that is inconvenient or risky or costly. It is surely easier to deny, let us say, the political genealogy of some of the terrorists or the existence of poor people imperiled by some program out that it is to do something about them. Knowing may presuppose acting. Mr. Laqueur shows how this anxiety motivated much Allied behavior in relation to the dying Jews in World War II.

### Manager Needed

Whereupon, of course, mountains of statistics, reports, first-person accounts and other proof known to the scientists among us are produced, demonstrating beyond a reasonable doubt that everything that has been said by all parties to the argument is true.

Terrorist Actions: From these and a dozen other examples I conclude our crisis, so sorely in need of a manager, has to do with the art and act of knowing. My friend Claire Sterling has written a book called "The Terror Network," in which she cites certain authoritative, uncontradicted and publicly available material showing the fact of Soviet sympathy with, and even encouragement and direction of, some of the bloodiest terrorist actions of the past decade. The response has been predictably extreme. Some have pushed her evidence to places the book itself doesn't pretend to take it. Others, either in reaction to this or in undying loyalty to their own prejudices, have simply denied all elements of her story. It is a hysterical Red-baiting invention, there is no KGB-Carlos connection, and so forth.

### 'Knowing'

Another book has recently dealt with this subject of "knowing" in a stunning, important and, I think, endlessly relevant way. It is Walter Laqueur's "The Terrible Secret," a brief but heavily documented account of what really was and wasn't known or available to be known about the Nazis' extermination of the Jews in Europe while that extermination was taking place and in light of the almost

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## Slouching Toward Warsaw

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The Russians are prepared to pounce, but want to cut the cost of naked invasion. So creeping intervention is the name of the Soviet game in Poland.

Cracks are already beginning to show in the surface of Polish resistance. And with President Reagan in the hospital, and Alexander M. Haig Jr., the secretary of state abroad, the focus in the United States and in allied countries lack steadfastness.

The tightening of the Soviet screw is particularly evident in the security field. Military maneuvers have brought increases in the presence of Soviet and East German troops in and around Poland. The Russians have developed independent transport facilities in Poland. They have organized a communications network wholly separate from the Polish system. The are now able to move without the Poles even knowing it.

Diplomatic and propaganda pressures have mounted since the visit of President Leonid Brezhnev to the Czech party congress in Prague comes under the heading. So does the statement by the Czech leader, Gustav Husak, that the Warsaw Pact countries are determined to maintain the status of Poland as a socialist country. And the tone of menace in the Soviet press has brightened steadily.

Political divisions inside Poland show up clearly against that backdrop. A week ago, the Polish leaders could not agree on a move toward the Soviet Union to impose martial law. The meeting of the parliament set for Monday was to be canceled as a result. In announcing the cancellation, Polish authorities gave as an excuse the "indisposition" of the premier, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski. Warsaw then announced that its delegation to the Prague party congress would be led by a former foreign minister, Stefan Olszowski, not Party Secretary Stanislaw Kania.

### Soviet Scenario

Mr. Olszowski has been known ever since the independent tradition Solidarity struck against the government last August, as a herald of tough, realistic tactics. The premier and party secretary by contrast, have always opposed the use of force against Solidarity. So what seems to be happening in Poland is a steady growth in the challenge posed by hardliner around Mr. Olszowski to the moderate leadership of Mr. Jaruzelski and Mr. Kania.

The preferred Soviet scenario would probably begin with a veto by the hardliners in Warsaw. Next would come the application of force by the Polish government, against the independent union and its partisans. Then, if necessary, an appeal for help by the Polish regime to the "Socialist fraternity." Thus, instead of invading, the Russians would merely be slouching toward Warsaw in response to the plea of a friendly government.

The role of the West in all this while not central, is more than that of helpless bystander. The United States and its allies will determine in large part the price the Soviet Union has to pay for interference in Polish affairs. So the clear interest of the Atlantic allies is to keep the spotlight of attention steadily focused on Poland and the Soviet Union.

Two egregious examples of blurred focus, however, have cropped up in the past few days. First, there was the remark by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, in London, that a Soviet invasion of Poland might trigger U.S. military aid to China. That comment opens a whole other, extremely complicated subject. It gives the Russians at least the notion of a pretext for not showing restraint. Indeed, if the idea is to make the Russians invade, China is a good subject to raise.

Secondly, there was the reluctance of the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, to press the Polish question during a visit to Moscow last week. Mr. Genscher talked with Mr. Brezhnev and other high-level officials about theater nuclear weapons in Europe. But he did not force the Polish issue, because the Russians showed sensitivity. Which, in fact, is exactly the reason to come across loud and clear on the subject.

The mood in Washington, however, does not exactly favor sharp concentration on Poland. The White House emphasis is on reassuring the country that President Reagan is alive and well and telling more jokes than ever. In keeping with that stance, the secretaries of state and defense were sent abroad last week on previously scheduled visits of no special moment. But if the Russians do move, the world will begin to wonder whether the Reagan administration can cope with problems that involve more serious business than making the American people feel good.

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## Possible Decreases in U.S. Aid Could Seriously Affect Tanzania

By Jay Ross

**Washington Post Service**  
**JAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania** — This country is going to get a "look" by the Reagan administration as it re-examines U.S. policy in Africa, a U.S. economist said at a recent seminar here.

For Tanzania, which receives \$100 million in aid every year, any other African country's re-examination may be crucial, as the world's poorest countries, all of which are in Africa, the aid is likely to be taken as an indicator of President Reagan's attitude toward the Third World.

**Africa Miners Not Over Rents**  
**The Associated Press**  
**JOHANNESBURG** — About 100 black miners wrecked a beer at a party Tuesday and set fire to administrative offices at a gold mine near Johannesburg in a protest over rent increases, the South African Press Association reported.

The riot occurred at the Summer of Jack gold mine in Germiston, 10 miles east of Johannesburg, the newspaper said. There were no reports of injuries or arrests.

The miners turned out to protest a 10 percent increase in the monthly rent in the last two days, after similar rent rises were reported in three black townships near Johannesburg. Demonstrations broke out and set fires in at least 18 miles to the east, and Sebokeng and Evaton, about 15 miles to the south, officials said.

Even though Mr. Nyerere is still very popular, there is a growing grumbling against his Socialist policies, which some people blame for many of the country's ills.

"Our president is good in politics, but not economics," said a former municipal clerk who now drives a taxi. He makes more money now, but there is little to spend it on.

Mr. Nyerere is Africa's most prominent proponent of nonalignment. He has already criticized the U.S. military buildup in the Indian Ocean and is bound to increase the criticism if the Reagan administration continues to relax U.S. opposition to white-ruled South Africa.

Primary-school enrollment has increased from 25 percent of the school-age population in 1960 to the current figure of 95 percent.

Similar advances have been made in the field of health with life expectancy increasing by a decade to 51 years. Forty percent of Tanzania's villages now have clean tap water and 35 percent have clinics — both rarities before independence.

On the other side of the ledger, however, the country has been running a balance-of-trade deficit of more than \$600 million a year for the last three years, causing a \$300 million backlog in Tanzania's payments to creditors.

In 20 years of independence, Mr. Nyerere said recently, "one thing we have not done very well is to change our agriculture." After

increasing in the first decade of independence, Tanzania's exports, mainly agricultural products such as coffee, tea and sisal, have fallen back to the level of 1962.

Finance Minister Amir Jamal cites three basic factors for the difficulties: the war in Uganda, the overthrow of the dictator Idi Amin in 1979-80, the huge increase in oil prices and the devastating drought.

Critics note, however, that government inefficiency and corruption have also played major roles in the economic woes.

An investigation of corruption charges has led to the dismissal of five senior officials, including the minister of transport and the head of the country's airline, although no criminal charges have been brought.

Meanwhile, President Nyerere holds firmly to his Socialist principles. "The private sector is a source of corruption," he said. "If we allow a few individuals to accumulate money they will use the money to tempt others. So basically we must abolish this."

In the unpretentious PLO office in Tokyo's Shibuya district, Mr. Hamid discussed the ways in which Arab and PLO influences have worked to bring Japan around to its present position. "It is a question of timing economics and politics," he summed up.

In addition to seeking stable oil supplies from the Middle East, Mr. Hamid said, Japan wants to sell industrial plants and other technologically advanced goods to wealthy Arab states that are in the process of modernization.

So the PLO's first line of contact is with the businessmen who have great political influence in Japan. "We know the role of industrialists in policy-making in Japan... and our channels of influence run through the businessmen and industrialists," Mr. Hamid said.

His office supplies the businessmen with information and arranges commercial contacts when they visit Middle Eastern countries.

"To any business delegation going to the Middle East, we say that they should meet Palestinians in the normal course of doing business," he added. "They recognize the importance of the Palestinians and we arrange contacts for them."

Message to Businessmen  
 Mr. Hamid's message to businessmen and bureaucrats traveling to the Middle East is that peace and oil supplies are inextricably entangled and that to get along with the Arab countries they must take a favorable attitude toward the PLO.

That message is also made clear to the Japanese government by leaders of the oil-rich nations, he said. As an example, Mr. Hamid cited the visit to Japan in November 1979 of Mansour bin Zayed, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, who had earlier opened negotiations with Japan on the PLO's behalf.

"Oteiba told them that you cannot speak about guarantees of oil and supplies of oil without looking to our political interests, which is the Palestinian question," Mr. Hamid said.

That meeting with Mr. Oteiba, Mr. Hamid asserted, ended with a promise by Japan to arrange audiences with Mr. Arafat with the premier and foreign minister.

may damage Japan's image in the United States.

Japanese officials, while acknowledging in private the role that oil pressures play in their PLO policy, maintain that dealing with the organization has merit independently.

"We think that peace and stability in the Middle East are very important, and to have them you cannot refuse to have a dialogue with the PLO," said Koichi Tsutsumi, deputy director-general of the Foreign Ministry's Middle East and African Bureau.

"You can't ignore [Mr. Arafat]. It is wrong to act as if the PLO is just a group of terrorists. They have influence."

Until the so-called great oil shock of 1973-74, Japan did not have much of a Middle East policy. That region was and is the source of much of its oil, but Japan in those days bought most of its supplies through U.S. oil companies. The oil shock changed that.

In 1974 Japan voted to give the PLO observer status at the United Nations, and in 1976 it agreed to permit the organization to open a Tokyo office, without diplomatic status.

Japan today goes a step further than West European countries in dealing with the PLO. Like European countries, it agrees to the principle of PLO self-determination, but unlike Europe generally, it also asserts that this gives the PLO the right to an independent state.

**2 Men Murdered In Italy Attacks**  
**The Associated Press**  
**ROME** — A prison guard was assassinated outside his home in Rome on Tuesday by men claiming to be Red Brigade terrorists, while unidentified gunmen killed a Christian Democratic politician in Naples, police reported.

A telephone caller told the newspaper La Repubblica that Raffaele Cinotti, 28, a guard at Rebibbia Prison, was killed in reprisal for the arrest Saturday in Milan of Mario Moretti, a leader of the terrorist organization.

It was not known whether the murder of Neapolitan politician Alfredo Mundo was politically motivated.

days later. He was arrested several more times and, on one occasion, was interrogated around the clock about U.S. plans to invade Cuba.

Later in 1961, he made arrangements through the Swiss Embassy to leave Cuba and was at the airport when Cuban officials told him he could not leave until he paid \$24,000 for the last shipment of frog legs the government had delivered to his company.

He spent two more years in the country and was arrested Sept. 12, 1963, on charges that he was the CIA's station chief on the island.

In December, 1977, he was allowed to meet with Rep. Frederick Richmond of New York and Rep. Richard Nolan of Minnesota, both Democrats, who were in Cuba with a message to Mr. Castro from President Carter. Soon after that Mr. Emmick was released.

**Rev. Cappuccino Ilarino**  
**ROME (AP)** — The Rev. Cappuccino Ilarino, 76, who served as a papal preacher for 20 years until his retirement last year, died Monday after a heart attack, church officials reported. He was known for his expertise in theology, science

and the history of the church in the Middle Ages.

**Alfredo Guarini**  
**ROME (AP)** — Alfredo Guarini, 79, who produced the film "Le Mura di Malapaga" (The Walls of Malapaga) that won an Oscar for best foreign film in 1950, died Monday in a Rome clinic, hospital officials announced.

**Lucile Godbold**  
**COLUMBIA, S.C. (AP)** — Former international track star Lucile Elber Godbold, 80, died Sunday at the Forest Hills Nursing Center here. Miss Godbold, known affectionately as "Miss Lady," won six gold medals in 1922 in the First International Track Meet for Women in Paris.

**Robert Hite**  
**LOS ANGELES (AP)** — Robert Hite, 38, founder and lead vocalist of the band Canned Heat died early Monday, apparently of a heart attack, after becoming ill during a performance. His band emerged on the national rock scene at the 1967 Monterey Pop Festival and scored its biggest hits in the following two years with "On the Road Again" and "Going Up the Country."

The Cuban government refused to let him leave after it nationalized businesses and broke diplomatic relations with the United States.

Mr. Emmick first was arrested in 1961, then released three

## Iran President, Premier May Face Trial

Reuters

**TEHRAN** — Iran's president, premier and chief government spokesman may face trial over university violence, the prosecutor-general said Tuesday.

The prosecutor, Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili, did not say what charges might be brought against President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, Premier Mohammad Ali Rajai and spokesman Behzad Nabavi.

The three waged a violent war of words in the aftermath of fighting at Tehran University last month in which at least 45 persons were injured.

"It is difficult for me to set an exact date for the trials, but the investigators told me they thought they would be ready in about two weeks' time," the prosecutor said on state radio. "Suits have been filed against President Bani-Sadr, Mr. Nabavi and the premier and against some political groups."

In another development, the prosecutor ordered the liberal daily newspaper Mizan to cease publication, silencing one of the country's two major nongovernmental voices.

The closure followed the arrest Monday of the paper's managing editor, Reza Sadr, who was accused of slander, libel, disturbing national security and printing false reports. Mr. Sadr served as commerce minister in the interim government of Mehdi Bazargan after the 1979 revolution.

"We have received an official order signed by National Guidance Minister Abbas Douzdouzi, and the newspaper will not appear from tomorrow," a Mizan spokesman said Tuesday.

**New Mexico Inmate Slain**  
**The Associated Press**  
**SANTA FE, N.M.** — An inmate charged with first-degree murder stemming from last year's New Mexico State Penitentiary riot was stabbed to death Monday, the sixth inmate killed since the riot in which 33 inmates died, corrections officials said.

A government investigator later told another newspaper that Mizan had been closed "for publishing libels and creating tensions in society." He warned all mass media that from now on they must print their political orientation and the names of their licence holder and managing director on their mastheads.

**Voice of Opposition**  
 If Mizan does not reappear, the afternoon daily Islamic Revolution, run by President Bani-Sadr, will be the only major newspaper opposing the dominant Islamic Republican Party.

President Bani-Sadr, in what appeared to be a comment critical of the Mizan closure, said Tuesday, "We must defend freedom at any price, and especially freedom of the press."

Mizan, founded last September as a nonprofit entity by a group of journalists, disclaims party affiliations but is an avowed supporter of Mr. Bazargan, whose son Abdul Ali is its editor.

The managing editor, Mr. Sadr, 54, who was questioned for six hours Monday, was still being held in prison Tuesday. Bail was set at the equivalent of \$70,000.

The prosecutor said the proposed trials of the government officials were proof of the recent words of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini that nobody was above the law. A jury will probably be sworn in next Wednesday, he added.

After the university violence, the president and his political opponents traded insults and accusations of responsibility until they were silenced 11 days later by Ayatollah Khomeini. He ended the wrangle without taking sides by

saying all the figures involved in it were legally in office and it was forbidden to insult or weaken them.

At the same time he reminded them that they were all subject to the constitution and could face public exposure and trial if they did not obey it.

**Foreign Ties Backed**  
**TEHRAN (Reuters)** — One of Iran's most senior and influential clergymen said that his country wanted good and friendly relations with the United States, the Soviet Union and other major countries, the English-language Tehran Times reported Tuesday.

Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri said that such links were possible provided the other countries avoided oppressing Iran or interfering in its affairs. "We should have friendly relations but not the relationship of an oppressor and an oppressed," he said. "They should not interfere in our affairs."

**Iran Denies Peace Progress Made; Nonaligned States to Try Mediating**  
**The Associated Press**  
**NICOSIA** — Iran's President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr has denied published reports of a breakthrough in negotiations to end the Iranian-Iraqi war, and it was announced Tuesday that a new peacekeeping mission will travel to the two Gulf nations.

Mr. Bani-Sadr told Iran's official news agency, Pars, on Monday that the peace proposals by a nine-member Islamic mediating team were "vague" and that a withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Iranian territory must be simultaneous with a cease-fire.

A peace mission by nonaligned nations is to fly to Baghdad on Wednesday, P.V. Narasimha Rao, India's external affairs minister, told Parliament on Tuesday in New Delhi. Joining Mr. Rao will be representatives from Cuba, Zambia and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Earlier Monday, Pars and an independent Kuwaiti newspaper, Al-Wattani, said that there had been progress in efforts to end the war, which began in September. The Islamic peace proposals were delivered in Baghdad and Tehran by Habib Chatti of Tunisia, secretary-general of the Islamic Conference.

Pars said that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini had approved Mr. Bani-Sadr's response to the peace plan. Al-Wattani, in a dispatch from Baghdad, claimed that for the first time Iran had agreed to a cease-fire before the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from southwestern and western Iran.

Meanwhile, in the Hague, the United States asked the International Court of Justice to dismiss the U.S. claim against Iran for damages resulting from the seizure and holding of the U.S. hostages, but reserved the right to reinstitute proceedings if Iran fails to live up to the agreement that freed the hostages.



Julius Nyerere

increasing in the first decade of independence, Tanzania's exports, mainly agricultural products such as coffee, tea and sisal, have fallen back to the level of 1962.

Finance Minister Amir Jamal cites three basic factors for the difficulties: the war in Uganda, the overthrow of the dictator Idi Amin in 1979-80, the huge increase in oil prices and the devastating drought.

Critics note, however, that government inefficiency and corruption have also played major roles in the economic woes.

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## Dance

## Makarova Teams With Roland Petit

By David Stevens  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Roland Petit and his Ballet National de Marseille have moved into the Theatre Musical de Paris for the month, starting out with a program made up of revivals of "Carmen" and "L'Arlesienne" and a new set of dances in music by Chabrier.

In recent years, Soviet-trained dancers have either given a new lease on life to old Petit ballets (Baryshnikov in "Le Jeune Homme et la Mort") or inspired new ones (Plisetskaya in "La Rose Malade"), and now Natalia Makarova has joined the list in put her own brilliant stamp on "Carmen" — first

seen in 1949 with Zizi Jeanmaire in the title part.

At first glance, Makarova (who is alternating in the role with Dominique Khalfouni) hardly seems the type, with her short blond hair, to be persuasive as the smoldering gypsy of Merimee and Bizet. That impression does not last long, however, as Makarova brings her formidable classical technique and powerfully concentrated temperament to bear on the role. In particular, the bedroom scene with Don Jose (well danced by Denis Gano) has a steamy eroticism conveyed entirely in dance terms.

To any case, Makarova's per-

formance, in no way an imitation of Jeanmaire's gamine allure, gives this "Carmen" a new look without detracting from its familiar chic theatricality. The sets and costumes were based on the originals of Antoni Clave.

"L'Arlesienne," which dates from 1974, also uses Bizet's music and the Daudet story for which it was composed of the young man whose infatuation for a woman of Arles drives him to suicide on the eve of his wedding to another. Jean-Charles Gil, as Frederic, has to carry a heavy dramatic load because the title part of the femme fatale exists only in his head. This he does brilliantly, aided by choreography by Petit that effectively contrasts group scenes of ritual solemnity with dramatic duos and solos.

The best thing about the curtain-raiser of six Chabrier dances is the chance to hear this music short orchestral pieces and transcriptions of piano pieces — by a composer too little honored in the concert hall. The mercurial charm and vivid colors of Chabrier's music is not always matched in Petit's abstract choreography, which is agreeable but does not sustain an equal level of invention. But there is a splashy duet in "Habana" and Jean-Charles Gil made the most of sparkling solo in "Bourree Fantastique." The Colonne Orchestra under Karolos Trikolitis gave a lively account of the music.

This program, with alternate casts, runs through April 18, to be followed by a revival of Petit's full-length "Nutcracker."

In the 6:30 p.m. spot at the Theatre de la Ville through Saturday, "Les Ecoles de l'Opera de Paris" are going through their paces in a varied showcase repertoire of short pieces arranged in one-hour programs.

The main interest here, at least no one of the evenings last week, was in seeing two of the company's rising young ballerinas in extended pas de deux — in this case both by Maurice Bejart. Francoise Legrand danced brilliantly and projected a strong stage presence as the seductive bird of prey in "Comme la Princesse Salome est belle ce soir," while Elisabeth Platel brought impressive clarity and precision to her part in "Webern Opus 5." Michael Denard was the strong partner for both.

Claude de Vulpien and Cyril Atanassoff brought a smooth lyricism to "Three Preludes," a trio of attractively varied pas de deux by the American choreographer Ben Stevenson, set to three Rachmaninov piano preludes played nastily by Michel Tranchant. The showpiece of the program was the "Coraire" pas de deux, which had Noella Pontois in her most sparkling form, partnered with plenty of power but less than perfect control by Patrice Bart.



John Hurt as the "Elephant Man."

## Films

## 'Elephant Man' Flawlessly Evokes a Macabre Life

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Tastes differ and there must be many who find "Elephant Man" — in acting, concept and human appeal — superior to "Ordinary People," which the Oscar electors, voting the straight Hollywood ticket, last week declared the best film of the year.

Produced by the Mel Brooks production company, "Elephant Man" tells the true and ghastly story of a wretched semiparalytic, monstrously deformed in face and figure, who was a sideshow attraction in the London suburbs during the late 19th century. He was rescued from this abysmal servitude by a humane pathologist and installed for examination in a clinic.

His pitiful condition was inescapable, but through kindly care he recovered his speech to disclose an intelligence of remarkable caliber. Reports of the strange case spread and members of Queen Victoria's court visited him and the great actress Madge Kendal taught him poetry and invited him to her theater. His former exploiter kidnapped him and whisked him to the Continent to again be exhibited as a freak, but he escaped and made his way back to London to die peacefully in the hospital room he had been granted.

The screenplay is based on records and memoirs of the period and not on the recent play of like title and subject.

It has passages of terror, shock and suspense, several of them of gripping strength. The makeup worn by John Hurt as the man of twisted head and features is probably the most hideously startling since Lon Chaney was unmasked as the opera phantom. The cruelty of man's curiosity is illustrated with unblinking realism and the sinister scenes of the shadowy quarters of

the Victorian underworld are so persuasive that one expects Jack the Ripper to leap from behind a lamp post. The macabre background mood is flawlessly evoked. It is not, however, the perfection of period production that sets this film above its rivals in grisliness, but the sensitive treatment that has been accorded its theme. David Lynch, in directing, has pictured with deep compassion the struggle of one of the excluded, who by might of fortune and the sympathetic fellowship he inspires succeeds in "coming back," at least in an appreciable degree.

As the tormented elephant man, John Hurt gives a profoundly moving performance, one of high and difficult order and one complete in its success. There is a lovely bit by Anne Bancroft as Mrs. Kendal, and Anthony Hopkins as the helpful doctor, John Gielgud as the hospital's spokesman and Wendy Hiller as a bad-tempered nurse finally touched by her patient's plight contribute commendable characterizations, each personalized to achieve an authentic ring. The photography is black and white, with documentary effect. (At the Concorde-Marin, the Hauteville and the Quartier Latin in English.)

"Rough Cut" is a crook comedy with Burt Reynolds as an international jewel thief, operating mostly in England at the moment, and with Lesley-Anne Down as his lady love and David Niven as a Yard inspector about to retire who would like to escape from his nagging wife.

Directed by Don Siegel, it is quick moving and has amusing, curfew bounce. It is more at home in dizzy chases than in the drawing room or stately-mansion parties, for its criminals have not the witty lines and polished style of the bijou burglars of Lubitsch's "Trouble in Paradise" and "Desire." Of course Niven, whose presence always lights up scenes, has the Mayfair manner, but then he is not a thief — or is he on this occasion? (At the Emillage and the Paramount Odéon in English.)

Claudia Weill, who made that original, provocative film about the young women of Greenwich Village, "Girl Friends," has gone rather conventional in "It's My Turn." During its course Jill Clayburgh, as a professor of higher mathematics, appears about, unable to make up her mind about her future or her lovers. At one point she remarks that Freud pointed out that every romance concerns at least four people. The romances encountered here include whole families. Her principal beau is Michael Douglas as a damaged baseball player whose marriage was not made in heaven. They enter into lengthy discussions on the matter but like the film, fail to come to discernible conclusions. Miss Clayburgh is an entertaining comedienne and Douglas, son of Kirk, has inherited his father's features (edged with black whiskers) and his father's histrionic technique. (At the Marignan-Concorde, the Saint Germain Village and the Gaumont Les Halles in English.)

Jazz  
The Sax Life of 'Cleanhead' Vinson

By Michael Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Eddie Vinson put some straightness on his hair in 1939 and it started to fall out. It looked so bad he shaved it all off. People started calling him Cleanhead.

One nice thing about having a shaved head from the age of 22 is that you grow bald gracefully. Vinson also sings and plays alto saxophone with grace. At 64, he moves like a young man. When he shoots golf with his friends Sir Charles Thompson and Teddy Edwards at home in Los Angeles he scores in the 70s.

Back in Houston in 1939 he was playing alto with Milt Larkin's local band when a guy came up to him and said: "You ever heard of Bird?" Vinson answered: "No." "That's funny," the guy said: "You sound just like him." A few months later Bird passed through with Jay McShann's band and taught him the bridge to "Cherokee." They were both teen-agers. Vinson still plays like a teen-age Charlie Parker.

Houston was easy in those days. Saturday night beer-garden dances paid 75 cents and they could keep all of the kitty. It could come to \$7 a man. White dances paid even better. Vinson began to sing the blues with Larkin's band. When Cootie Williams needed a blues singer, Count Basie suggested Vinson. Cootie Williams brought him



Eddie (Cleanhead) Vinson to New York. Vinson's asthma disappeared in New York.

He worked with Williams for a few years and then formed his own big band which toured the RKO circuit with packages including the Ink Spots and Ella Fitzgerald. This brings us to the late 1940s, a tough time for big bands. Vinson cut down to a septet.

## Art

## Spain Steps Up Campaign For Picasso's 'Guernica'

By Bjorn Edlund  
International Herald Tribune

MADRID — Spain, deciding to get tough with New York's Museum of Modern Art after years of haggling over the possession of Pablo Picasso's painting "Guernica," has sent a delegation to the United States to claim the celebrated work.

The family of the late artist has joined the fight over the painting, which in Picasso's abstract style depicts the bombing of the Basque town of Guernica by Nazi planes backing Generalissimo Francisco Franco in the 1936-39 civil war.

Rafael Fernandez-Quintanilla, a special envoy, and Joaquin Tena, an specialist in international law with the Ministry of Culture, left for New York Monday.

Official sources said the government had decided to "change its tone" in talks with the museum after five years of amiable negotiations.

## Artist's Stipulation

Picasso, who painted "Guernica" in French exile, said before he died that the picture could be brought to Spain only when the country was a democracy. After Franco won the war, Picasso loaned the work to the New York museum, where it has been since except for a few special tours.

Several times in the past, the government and the Museum of Modern Art have indicated a solution.

## 'Boat People' Novel Wins Children's Book Award

NEW YORK — A book about the Vietnamese "boat people" has won the 38th Annual Children's Book Award of the Child Study Children's Book Committee.

The 1981 award will be presented to Maureen Crane Wartski on April 14 for her novel, "A Boat to Nowhere." The book tells of a dispossessed and destitute family whose children escape from Vietnam with the help of a stray boy. The author, born in Japan, is a teacher in Sharon, Mass.

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AN INVITATION FOR NOMINATION TO  
THE KING FAISAL  
INTERNATIONAL PRIZE  
FOR MEDICINE

KING FAISAL INTERNATIONAL PRIZE  
General Secretariat

THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE KING FAISAL INTERNATIONAL PRIZE, RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA, HAS THE HONOUR TO INVITE THE UNIVERSITIES, ACADEMIES, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND RESEARCH CENTRES ALL OVER THE WORLD TO NOMINATE THE QUALIFIED CANDIDATES FOR THE KING FAISAL INTERNATIONAL PRIZE TO BE AWARDED FOR MEDICINE IN THE FIELD OF:

## PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

WHICH WILL BE AWARDED IN  
RABI AL-AWAL 1402 A.H. I.E. JANUARY 1982.

## THE PRIZE CONSISTS OF:

a) A CERTIFICATE IN THE NAME OF THE WINNER CONTAINING ABSTRACT OF HIS WORK THAT MADE HIM TO GET THE PRIZE.

b) A PRECIOUS MEDAL.

c) A SUM OF TWO HUNDRED FIFTY THOUSANDS SAUDI RIYALS (S.R. 250,000).

THE PRIZE WILL BE AWARDED TO THE RECIPIENT IN A SPECIAL OFFICIAL CEREMONY IN RIYADH.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE CONDITIONS FOR THE NOMINATIONS:

(1) A NOMINEE MUST HAVE ACCOMPLISHED AN OUTSTANDING ACADEMIC WORK IN THE PRIZE'S SUBJECT TO THE BENEFIT OF MANKIND.

(2) THE WORK SUBMITTED FOR THE NOMINATION OF THE PRIZE MUST HAVE ALREADY BEEN PRINTED AND PUBLISHED. AN ARABIC ABSTRACT IS PREFERRED TO ACCOMPANY IT IF IT IS PUBLISHED IN ANY OTHER LANGUAGE.

(3) THE WORK MUST HAVE BEEN DONE ACCORDING TO THE PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND STUDIES.

(4) THE WORK SUBMITTED MUST NOT HAVE BEEN AWARDED A PRIZE PREVIOUSLY BY ANY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION OR A FOUNDATION.

(5) THE NOMINATION MUST BE SUBMITTED BY THE RECOGNIZED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS OF WORLD FAME SUCH AS UNIVERSITIES, ACADEMIES AND RESEARCH CENTERS. THE NOMINATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS AND POLITICAL PARTIES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

(6) THE NOMINATIONS MUST GIVE FULL PARTICULARS OF THE NOMINEE'S ACADEMIC BACKGROUND, EXPERIENCE AND/OR HIS PUBLICATIONS, COPIES OF HIS EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES AND THREE 6 X 9 CM. PHOTOGRAPHS.

(7) THE NOMINATIONS AND WORKS IN TEN COPIES ARE TO BE SENT BY REGISTERED AIRMAIL TO THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT, KING FAISAL INTERNATIONAL PRIZE, P.O. BOX 352, RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA.

(8) THE LAST DATE OF SUBMISSION OF THE NOMINATIONS AND WORKS IS THE 15TH OF SHA'WAL 1401 A.H. I.E. 15TH OF AUGUST 1981. THE NOMINATION PAPERS RECEIVED AFTER THIS DATE WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED UNLESS THE SUBJECT OF THE PRIZE IS POSTPONED FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

(9) NO NOMINATION PAPERS OR WORKS WILL BE RETURNED TO THE SENDERS.

(10) ALL ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE MADE TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE KING FAISAL INTERNATIONAL PRIZE, P.O. BOX 352, RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA. FURTHER INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE SAME ADDRESS.

Opera  
The Elixir of Bergonzi

By Henry Pleasants  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Carlo Bergonzi has been celebrating the 30th anniversary of his career as a tenor (he began as a baritone in 1943) with a song recital at the Royal Opera House, and appearances there as an average-grade but nonetheless delightful Nemorino in Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore."

By noteworthy coincidence he was preceded in the Nemorino role two months ago by Nicolai Gedda, just one year his junior, almost to the day, and also celebrating 30 years on the opera stage — a reminder of how rich these past three decades have been in tenors of the very first class.

Of the same age as Bergonzi and Gedda, give or take a year or so, are Jon Vickers and Alfredo Kraus, both still pursuing distinguished careers. A generation that has heard Richard Tucker, Giuseppe di Stefano and Franco Corelli, and which may still rejoice in the younger voices of Placido Domingo, Luciano Pavarotti and Jose Carreras cannot complain of vocal decline as far as tenors are concerned, however much they may have been a falling off in other categories.

What sets Bergonzi apart from his tenor contemporaries and colleagues is not so much a matter of voice as of style. Of them all he is conspicuously the most old-fashioned. Not only the lovingly and fingeringly caressed melodic line, but also the excesses of aspiration, the endlessly extended high notes and cadences and the semaphoric gesticulation harking back to the affectionately remembered indulgences of Gigli and Lauri-Volpi.

More than his illustrious predecessors, however, Bergonzi does tastefully things now thought in many quarters to be tasteless. It is a matter of stylistic authenticity and consistency, a profound identification with vocal idiom and tradition, however outmoded they may seem, especially to younger listeners unfamiliar with the older performance conventions of Italian opera.

Bergonzi's first Nemorino Monday was to a meagre audience of school children who can have had little notion of who he was or what he was about. But by the time he came to "Una furtiva lagrima" they had begun to learn. The recital, a week ago, was to a packed house of the initiated who knew very well what was afoot and to whom there was no stylistic incongruity in juxtaposing Caccini (1545-1615) and Buzzi-Peccia (1854-1943). There was none. Both were pure — and treasurable — Bergonzi.

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

## LES 2 MEILLEURES SOIREE DE PARIS

<p>NOUVELLE REVUE COCCINCO!</p> <p><b>MIDO</b></p> <p>20 h 30 Diner d'ouverture champagne et revue <b>295 F</b></p> <p>22 h 30 Revue et 0 h 15 champagne <b>200 F</b></p> <p>PRIX NETS/SERVICE COMPRIS</p> <p>NORMANDIE 116 bis, boulevard Champs-Elysees 164 11 bis et adjacent</p>	<p>WATUJI DANCE FRANSE!</p> <p><b>MOULIN ROUGE</b></p> <p>20 h 00 Diner d'ouverture champagne et revue <b>295 F</b></p> <p>22 h 00 Revue et 0 h 15 champagne <b>200 F</b></p> <p>PRIX NETS/SERVICE COMPRIS</p> <p>MONTEPARNASSE, Place Blanche 108 00 197 78 02 et adjacent</p>
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**BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS**

**AT&T Is Granted Increase in Rate of Return**

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission Monday granted American Telephone & Telegraph Co. a long-sought increase in the company's rate of return, a decision that could add about \$1 billion in added revenues next year.

The decision, approved unanimously in a closed meeting of the FCC, set AT&T's 1981 rate of return at 12 1/2 percent, a 1/2 percent increase over the 12 percent rate of return that the FCC had set in 1979.

The decision overruled the views of an FCC law judge, the commission and a representative of state consumer organizations. The vote taken in secret because the matter was handled by administrative judge and is also the subject of litigation.

**Film, Marvin Davis Sign Merger Accord**

OLYWOOD — Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. and millionaire Marvin Davis signed a formal merger agreement Monday in a climax to a week-long, on-again, off-again negotiations.

The 55-year-old Denver oil tycoon agreed to pay \$60 a share for Fox's stock and \$80 a share for its preferred, terms that were first announced Feb. 22 as part of a deal valued at about \$300 million. Fox's shareholders will vote on the agreement at a meeting in early June, the party said.

One point Davis had abruptly called off the deal. However, after two talks, the parties announced another agreement on April 1, for substantially the same terms.

**Rhone Poulenc Splits Textile Operations**

PARIS — Rhone Poulenc will split its subsidiary Rhone Poulenc textile into three further subsidiaries to make the source of losses easier to identify, a company spokesman said Tuesday.

Rhone Poulenc Fibres will produce nylon and polyester at three factories. Rhone Poulenc Rayon will produce rayon at one factory and the Rhone Poulenc Cellulose will produce rayon at two factories. Textile sales totaled \$50 million francs (\$168 million) in 1980 and 447 million francs in 1979.

**McMillan Bloedel Backs Noranda Offer**

VANCOUVER — MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. said Tuesday its board has recommended that shareholders accept Noranda Mines Ltd.'s 62-Canada-dollar (\$32.24) bid for each of 8.9 million of its shares.

Chairman Calvert Kinsden said the board reviewed British Columbia Noranda Investment Corp.'s competing offer to buy 6.2 million shares of Canadian dollars each and concluded "that the Noranda offer is in the better of the two."

**Resources has announced that it intends to raise its offer to 56 Canadian dollars a share but this bid has not yet been filed with regulatory authorities.**

**Tecoco, Saudis Sign Accord for Refinery**

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. — Tecoco said Petromin, the Saudi Arabian oil agency, has formally approved a 12,000 barrel-a-day lubricating refinery in the city of Jubail.

The plant will be a joint venture in which Petromin will hold 50 percent and Tecoco Saudi Investment Ltd. and Arabian Chevron Overseas Ltd. will each have a 25 percent interest.

**Swedish Group Profit to Be Flat**

LINKÖPING, Sweden — Saab-Scania expects 1981 group profits before appropriations and taxes to be little changed from 1980 levels, a company spokesman said Tuesday in response to an inquiry.

In 1980 group profit before appropriations and taxes was 945 million kronor (\$202 million) on sales of 13,999 billion kronor.

**Bid for Royal Bank Set by Hongkong & Shanghai**

LONDON — Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. Tuesday said it will make a rival bid valued at \$498.3 million for Royal Bank of Scotland Group Ltd., which last week agreed to merge with Standard Charter Bank in a transaction valued at \$534 million.

Hongkong & Shanghai said its bid is for 100 percent of the Royal Bank, which has 1,225 branches in 122 countries. The bid is for 100 percent of the Royal Bank, which has 1,225 branches in 122 countries. The bid is for 100 percent of the Royal Bank, which has 1,225 branches in 122 countries.

**U.S. Navy Says It Is Considering Importing Subs**

WASHINGTON — The Navy, which with cost overruns, poor quality and delays, says it may import submarines if U.S. shipyards do not become more competitive.

The Navy is "engaged in a serious look at the capability, particularly at submarines," of shipyards in Britain, Canada and elsewhere, Navy Secretary John L. LeMay told a subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee on Monday.

"Can labor and management each get themselves together with sufficient discipline and efficiency to compete," he asked. "I think they will."

**Bonn-Paris Issue Put at 6 Billion DM**

COLOGNE — West Germany plans to raise around 6 billion Deutsche marks through its proposed joint international bond issue with France, an economist for the Social Democratic Party said Tuesday in a radio interview.

The economist, Wolfgang Roth, said leaders of the coalition government agreed at a meeting he attended Monday that the money should be used to help finance a new economic program.

The program would be designed to promote energy saving, reduce unemployment and encourage investment by small and medium-sized firms, he said, adding that the cabinet is due to settle the details at its regular meeting Wednesday.

**Sea-Mining Groups Back Reagan Policy**

NEW YORK — The major industrial consortium poised to begin mining strategic minerals from the world's oceans said President Reagan's recent decision to review the draft treaty on the Law of the Sea, rather than immediately ratifying it, is a major victory.

But the mining groups conceded that the decision, which opens the door to renegotiation of provisions that could mean that no accord would be reached.

**COMPANY REPORT**

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

**West Germany**

Year	Deutsche Bank AG	1980	1979
Oper. Net	227.17	190	426.50

**CURRENCY RATES**

Interbank exchange rates for April 7, 1981, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	N.L.	Sw.	S.P.	D.K.
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Amsterdam	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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Frankfurt	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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London	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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Paris	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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Switzerland	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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Sweden	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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Spain	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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Denmark	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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Belgium	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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Netherlands	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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Italy	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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Japan	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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South Africa	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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Canada	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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Australia	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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New Zealand	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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India	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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Pakistan	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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Bangladesh	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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Sri Lanka	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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Malaysia	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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Singapore	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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Thailand	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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Philippines	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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Indonesia	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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Maldives	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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Brunei	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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Sarawak	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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Sabah	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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East Timor	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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Timor-Leste	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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East Timor	2.3775	1.7178	11.820	4.937	2.222	1.7178	1.7178	1.7178
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**SEC Probes Insider Trading in St. Joe Bid**

By Robert E. Dallos  
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — In what is developing into one of the biggest investigations of insider trading in more than a decade, the Securities and Exchange Commission has begun probing over the records of last month's trading in the stock of St. Joe Minerals Corp. in the days just prior to a \$2-billion takeover bid by Joseph E. Seagram & Sons.

Twenty lawyers and investigators, one-fourth of the enforcement arm in the SEC's office here, are analyzing the trading records of more than 40 of the nation's major brokerage houses. They are studying the period beginning March 9 up to a few days after the formal announcement of the offer was made March 11. Trading in both the company's common stock and in options is being scrutinized.

**NYSE Prices Slip in Moderate Trading**

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange drifted narrowly lower Tuesday in moderate trading despite strength in several blue chips as investors awaited interest rate developments.

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Unconditionally Guaranteed as to Payment of Principal, Premium (if any) and Interest by

**American Airlines**

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A.)

**With Warrants to Purchase U.S. \$55,000,000**

**15 1/2% Collateral Trust Bonds Due 1988**

Merrill Lynch International & Co. Salomon Brothers International

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. Bank Brussel Lambert N.V. Banque Nationale de Paris County Bank Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited

A. E. Ames & Co. Abkh Bank of Kuwait K.S.C. American Express Bank

Amro International Limited

Arnhold & S. Bleichroeder, Inc. Bache Halber Stuart Shields Incorporated Banca Commerciale Italiana Banca del Gottardo

Bank Julius Baer International Limited Bank of Helsinki Bank Leu International Ltd. Bank Mees & Hope N.V.

Bank of Arabie et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.) Banque Francaise du Commerce Extérieur Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.

Banque de l'Indochine et de l'Extrême Orient Banque Internationale à Luxembourg Banque de Neufchâteau, Schlumberger, Mallet

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Banque Worms Baring Brothers & Co., Limited Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechselbank Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale

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Kieler, Peschke International Kleinwort, Benson Limited Kredietbank N.V. Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourggoise

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APRIL 1981



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12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
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13	11	12	12	13	11	12	12	13	11
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## Brazil Aide Rules Out MF Accord

**Delim Says Pressure from Banks Ebbing**

**MADRID** — Brazil has no need to seek funds from the International Monetary Fund and the country's economic performance in the first three months of 1981 has eased pressure from international banks for an agreement with the IMF, Planning Minister Antonio Delim Netto said Tuesday.

Mr. Delim, attending the annual meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank, said in an interview that Brazil has raised \$4.4 billion in the first quarter this year, which is \$1.6 billion in the form of medium-term Eurocredits.

Also attending the meeting was the director of external financing, Jose Angel Gurria, who said his country plans to raise \$1 billion on the international capital markets this year through fixed-interest rate instruments as a first step towards reshaping the country's foreign-debt profile.

Brazil's first-quarter performance, particularly in its external financing, has been a major factor in the banking community's change of mood toward Brazil, Mr. Delim said. Brazil is expected to seek \$1.5 billion in financing this year.

**Reserves Used in '80**

The \$4.4 billion first-quarter ending is in contrast to what many bankers here described as a painfully slow start last year when Brazil raised just \$290 million in the first quarter.

Bankers said although this move to be one-twentieth of what was finally managed to raise, easy drawing down of reserves in 1980 as a partial substitute for international borrowing caused concern among banks and increased pressure on Brazil to seek funds from the IMF.

Mr. Delim said Brazil does not intend to draw down reserves this year and expects they will remain stable around current levels of 6.58 billion. This compares with 8.82 billion in January 1980 and 6.91 billion in December 1980, central bank figures show.

The more favorable attitude of banks towards Brazil this year would also permit a lowering of margins on medium-term Eurocredits, which are currently at a record high of 2 1/4 points above the London interbank offered rates or 2 percent above the U.S. prime rate, he said.

Although recent banking studies in London have shown raising funds pegged to the U.S. prime rate can turn out to be more expensive for borrowers, despite the differential below Libor margins, Mr. Delim said he believed the cost of borrowing over prime would not in the long term result in any significant increase in debt servicing.

Mr. Delim said he hoped a trend towards lower borrowing margins can be accelerated by favorable trade results in the first two months of 1981.

The trade deficit dropped to \$260 million in February from a deficit of \$391 million in February 1980. He expressed confidence that Brazil can meet its target of producing a balanced trade position by the end of 1981.

The current-account deficit is expected to decrease slightly to between \$10-to-\$12 billion this year after \$12.1 billion in 1980, he added.

Mr. Delim said he saw some signs of inflation slowing over the next months, but gave no projection.

The latest Eurocredit in the market is \$300 million for the state electricity concern Eletrobras. Mr. Delim said a final decision on which borrower to bring to the market next had not been made, though this may be the Brazilian central bank.

Mr. Gurria said Mexico plans to gradually restructure its foreign debt, which is 75 percent in the form of floating-rate instruments and 25 percent in fixed-rate instruments.

This change in emphasis is illustrated by Mexico's decision to file a "shelf registration" with the Securities and Exchange Commission earlier this year, he said. This is a step toward issuing \$500 million in "Yankee bonds" in the United States during 1981, the first such undertaking since 1977.

He said Mexico's gross external financing needs this year will be in the region of \$12.5 billion in the public sector, of which \$5 billion will represent fresh cash against \$4.1 billion last year.

In addition to the \$1 billion Mexico is planning to raise in fixed-rate instruments, it will also raise around \$6 billion in medium-term Eurocredits, he said.

Argentina's economy minister, Lorenzo Sigaut, said his country's 23-percent devaluation of the peso should enable a reduction in the 1981 current-account deficit to around \$3 billion. Last year's current-account deficit was \$4.85 billion, against \$193 million in 1979.

## U.S. Auto Plan: Who Benefits?

By Peter Behr

**WASHINGTON** — The U.S. auto industry has protested for years that although its cars and trucks were being made in Detroit, they were being designed increasingly by Washington bureaucrats.

The Reagan administration made plain Monday that it means to stop that process by eliminating or relaxing 34 major safety and environmental regulations affecting cars and trucks and by insisting that in the future the "benefits" of automotive regulation clearly exceed the "costs."

The industry, eager for good news after \$4.3 billion in losses last year, was pleased. Roger B. Smith, chairman of General Motors, said the proposed changes are "a sensible step toward making regulations more cost-effective." Ford called them "very encouraging."

But a clear picture of how the costs and benefits of the deregulation moves will fall on the industry, on autoworkers and consumers will be hard to develop.

The regulatory changes announced Monday would save U.S. automakers \$1.4 billion over the next five years through reductions in pollution controls on auto plants and delays and elimination of proposed new safety features on cars and trucks, according to the industry's estimates. Vice President George Bush, who announced the changes, said consumers' savings would be even greater — as much as \$9.3 billion — through the elimination of new emission controls and safety devices.

But the vice president's prediction is true only if the companies pass on to consumers all of the savings they will enjoy from the regulatory relief, and that is not at all certain, industry officials say.

By giving the industry a one-year delay in installing automatic seat belts in full-sized 1982 models, the administration is "saving" the industry between \$50 and \$100 a car. The administration

also is proposing to permit the industry to build lighter-weight bumpers rather than the kind currently required, which must withstand a 5-mile-an-hour collision. A 2 1/2-mpb standard is sufficient, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration said. According to the industry, this change could reduce costs by at least \$50 a car.

Will the companies trim that much from prices of cars? Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis told reporters Monday that auto company executives have assured him that any benefits from the regulatory changes will be passed to consumers.

But history suggests that will not happen if the companies can help it. They need the money, too. General Motors, for example, says that despite a series of price increases on its 1981-model cars, prices are not yet high enough to permit it to recover all its costs. If it can, GM is likely to try to hold on to any savings from regulatory relief to help raise the \$40 billion it wants to spend to modernize plants and products by 1985.

The deregulation moves do not offer much immediate help to the 200,000 autoworkers who are still on long-term layoff. Their immediate future remains bleak until the onset of another sustained car-buying boom, strong enough to boost sales from last year's 9-million-units to the 12-million-unit level of 1978.

The impact of the regulatory changes on the environment is particularly hard to pin down.

The thrust of the administration's program is away from close monitoring of automotive emissions and audits of companies' production processes to see that current pollution standards are being met on both new cars and cars in use. When the debate on rewriting the Clean Air Act begins later this year, the standards themselves will come under sharp questioning from the administration.

Mr. Lewis, chairman of the administration's auto industry task force, claimed the steps announced Monday would have only a negligible effect on clean air and safety.

## Japanese Unmoved by Reagan Auto Plan

By William Chapman

**TOKYO** — Japanese officials reacted coolly Tuesday to President Reagan's auto industry revival plan, contending that it lacked substantive measures that would make it easier for Japan to restrict its U.S. car exports.

"My impression is that it was not comprehensive, that it did not cover all the aspects," one high-ranking official said.

The Minister of International Trade and Industry, Rekusuke Tanaka, contended publicly that the program would make it difficult to induce Japan's auto industry to restrict exports.

Although most officials were restrained in their public comments, several said privately that they were disappointed that Mr. Reagan had not included some tax incentives to increase auto industry investment and had not urged a policy of wage restraint on unions.

Mr. Reagan's long-awaited policy statement, issued Monday in Washington, dealt primarily with lifting or delaying a number of regulations which the industry had

complained made U.S. autos costly and less competitive.

It did little to change the delicate political equation in Tokyo where a divided government is attempting to convince Japan's auto industry to cut back car exports to the United States.

The car manufacturers are opposed to restraints, arguing that in time a revived U.S. industry will start selling more competitive cars.

Japanese industry and some government officials fear that any move to restrain exports to the United States artificially will provoke demands for corresponding restrictions on exports of automobiles and other products to the European market.

The reality of that fear was underscored by the visit here of the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, who disclosed Tuesday that he had warned the Japanese not to settle with the United States on export restraints without including Europe.

He said in a television interview that he told his Japanese hosts that "it is not acceptable that the American problem be solved and

## Japanese Export Advisors Propose More 'Soft' Loans

Reuters

**TOKYO** — Japan's Committee on Industrial Plant Exports, an official advisory body, will soon propose a series of export promotion measures, including expanding the areas of projects for which Japan supplies "soft" loans to help developing countries, trade ministry officials said Tuesday.

Japan's plant exports in fiscal 1980 ended last month, on an export licence basis, are believed to have totaled about \$9 billion, \$3 billion below the value exported in fiscal 1979, they said.

to projects related to infrastructure such as port, road and railway construction, they said.

However, the committee will propose that long-term, low-interest loans be supplied to projects other than those related to infrastructure to help meet credit needs required by developing countries, they said.

**Lost Contracts**

A survey by the committee showed Japanese industrial plant exporters have been losing contracts to West European and U.S. competitors in recent years, the officials said.

Price competitiveness of Japanese industrial plant exporters has declined due to a rise in Japanese wages and exchange risks caused by fluctuations in the yen-dollar exchange rate, they said.

Other factors in the loss of contracts have included inferior technology and an inability to respond to the developing countries' requests for capital participation, the officials said.

In the past, "soft" low-interest loans from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund were confined

**Machinery Orders Up**

**TOKYO** (Reuters) — Industrial machinery orders received by Japanese firms in February totaled 370.2 billion yen (\$1.7 billion), a record for the month, the Society of Industrial Machinery Manufacturers said Tuesday.

The export orders included eight chemical fertilizer plants worth 98 billion yen.

## Petro-Lewis Ties Bond To Oil Price

Reuters

**LONDON** — Petro-Lewis Corp., a Denver-based oil and gas exploration company, is issuing \$30 million of oil-indexed notes in the Eurobond market, lead manager Blyth Eastman Paine Webber said Tuesday.

The five-year notes will be sold at par bearing an annual coupon of 7 1/2-to-8 percent. To compensate for this relatively low coupon, an additional payment will be made, at maturity, corresponding to the increase, up to a maximum of \$68 per barrel, in the price of crude oil from the current \$36.16 per barrel.

If oil prices decrease, note holders will have the option to redeem the notes at a premium in November 1983. The premium will bring the effective yield to investors up to between 12 and 12 1/2 percent.

There is no prepayment at the issuer's option in the event of U.S. imposition of crude oil price controls. But under such circumstances the maximum return to holders would be \$2,500 per \$1,000 note.

The notes will be issued by Petro-Lewis International Finance NV, guaranteed by the parent company.

Also announced was a convertible issue for Community Psychiatric Centers International Finance NV. It is issuing \$15 million of 15-year bonds convertible into the New York Stock Exchange-listed shares.

It is being offered with an indicated semi-annual coupon of 8 1/2 percent and 15 percent conversion premium.

In Frankfurt, Finland is raising 100 million Deutsche marks through a bullet issue of eight-year Eurobonds bearing an annual coupon of 10 percent. The bond is expected to be priced at par.

In Paris, Bank of America launched a five-year Eurobond of 250 million French francs with a coupon of 14 1/2 percent.

In Tokyo, the Asian Development Bank announced it will raise 15 billion yen on the European and Middle Eastern capital markets through an international underwriting syndicate led by Daiwa Securities. The 10-year Euroyen bond will carry a coupon of 8 1/2 percent.

## Rate Hike Upset Pipeline Loan

Reuters

**FRANKFURT** — The Bundesbank's raising the Lombard rate so changed the structure of West German domestic interest rates recently that previous conditions offered on a proposed Soviet pipeline credit are no longer valid, Deutsche Bank management board co-spokesman Wilhelm Christians told the annual press conference Tuesday.

Deutsche Bank is organizing a consortium of West German banks planning a 10-billion mark credit to the Soviet Union for the construction of a 5,000 (3,000 mile) natural gas pipeline to Europe.

Mr. Christians did not elaborate on the previous conditions but said

a new formula would be drawn up when West German interest rates were steadier. No date has been set for the proposal of a new offer.

Mr. Christians said.

Banking and industrial sources said in January the Soviet Union was pressing for an interest rate of 7 1/2 percent on the loan, but the banks had sought at least 9 1/2 percent. At the time 10-year yields on the West German bond market, where banks could refinance the credit, were around 9.20 percent.

However, on Feb. 19 the Bundesbank suspended the 9 percent Lombard facility and long-term yields subsequently rose above 10 percent.

Mr. Christians in his report also

said the bank's earnings in 1981 have worsened since the Bundesbank moved to drive up interest rates.

The bank had set an interest rate margin between deposits and credits of 3 percent, compared with 2.59 in 1980, but this had not been achieved because the central bank's measures increased refinancing costs.

At the same conference, Wilfried Guth, co-spokesman for the board with Mr. Christians, said that in the general economic picture there is little room for optimism, but that an economic recovery could start in the second half of the year, although it is by no means assured.

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1980 Accounts

The Board of Directors of Al Saudi Banque met in London on February 26, 1981, and approved the balance-sheet and the Profit & Loss account for the year ending December 31, 1980. These accounts will be submitted to the shareholders General Meeting on May 15, 1981, for its approval.

At the end of 1980, the Bank's total assets reached F.Fr. 3,685 M. compared with F.Fr. 2,305 M. at the end of 1979, representing an increase of 60%. Contra account (documentary credits and letters of guarantee) totalled F.Fr. 1,593 M. against F.Fr. 913 M. a year earlier—an increase of 123%.

The net profit, after tax, increased by 92% from F.Fr. 6.1 M. in 1979 to F.Fr. 11.7 M. in 1980.

The Board recommended the transfer of the year's profits to the reserves and retained earnings.

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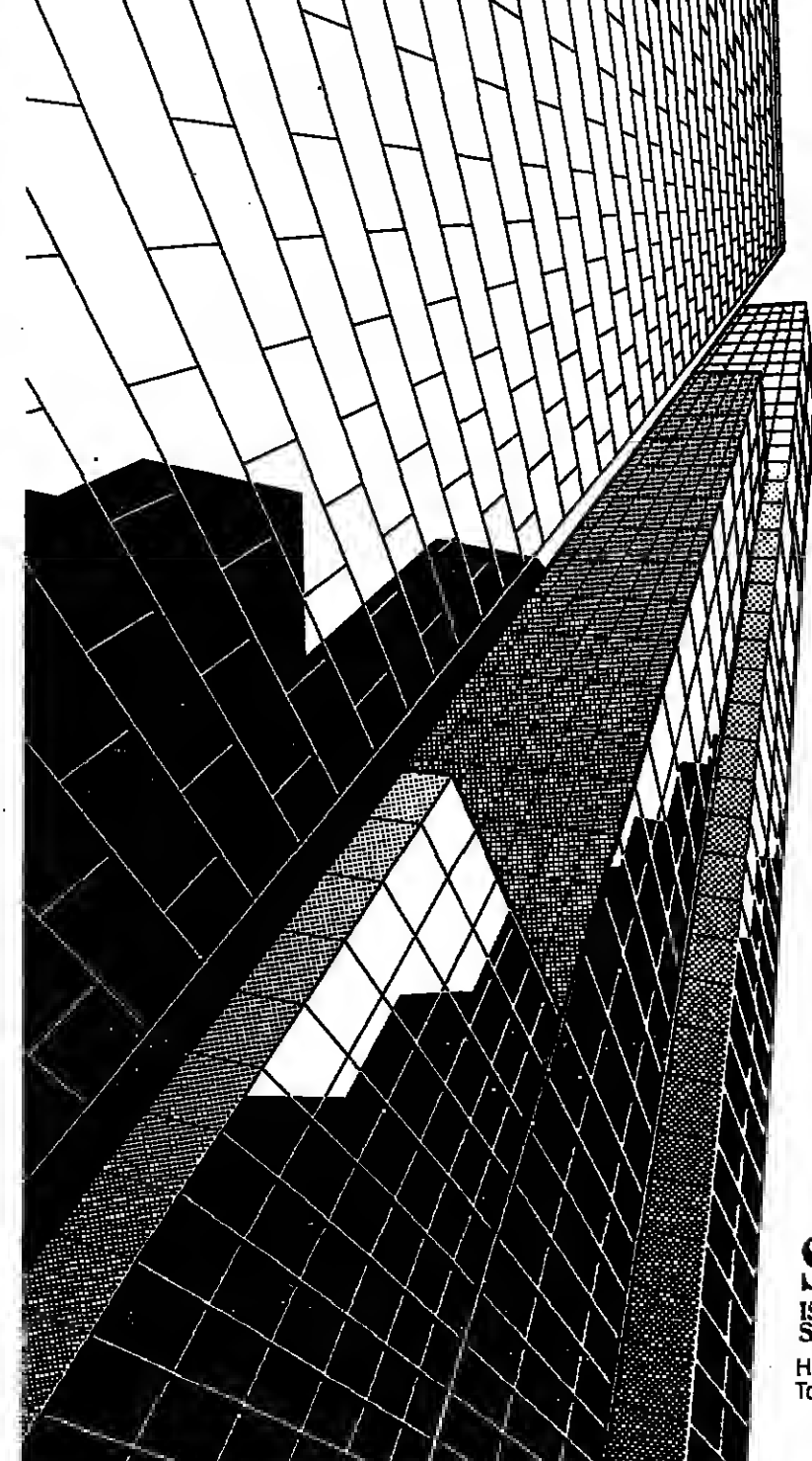
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April 7, 1981

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	254.50	254.25	-19.50
Paris (12.15)	254.50	254.25	-19.50
Official reference and settlement prices for U.S. dollars per ounce.			

**Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)**

	May	Aug.	Open for
250	22.00-22.50	22.00-22.50	open on
255	22.00-22.50	22.00-22.50	open on
260	22.00-22.50	22.00-22.50	open on
265	22.00-22.50	22.00-22.50	open on
270	22.00-22.50	22.00-22.50	open on

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260	22.00	22.00	22.00
265	22.00	22.00	22.00
270	22.00	22.00	22.00

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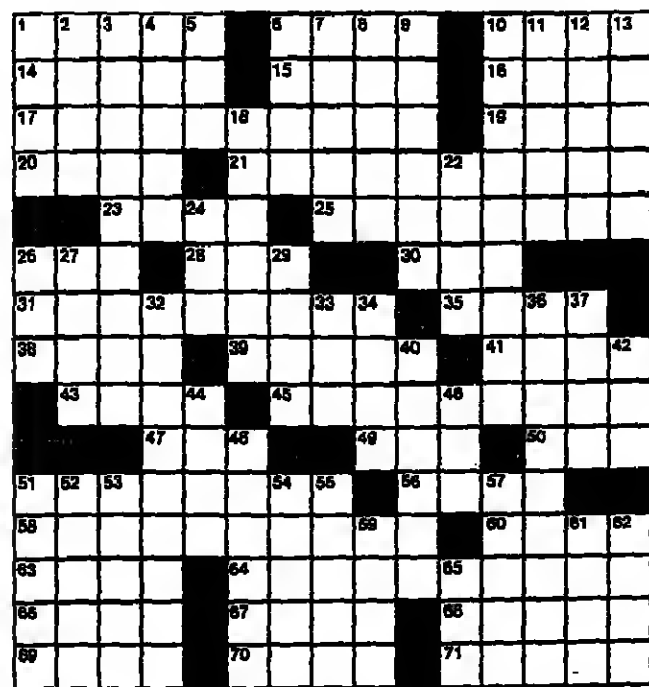






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By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

- 1 Creation of Adeo or Aesop  
6 Northern European  
10 First, second or third  
14 Fragrant rootstalk  
15 Jai —  
17 San Francisco strides?  
19 Algerian port  
20 Gossage statistic  
21 Pittsburgh jeeger?  
23 Gaelic  
25 Minnesota cois?  
26 Ogilvie or Ayala  
28 Taken advantage of  
30 Caustic  
31 Milwaukee plants  
35 A. L. infielder  
38 "Oni, oui" from Luis Tiant  
39 Loose pieces of rock  
41 Gaelic Ireland

## DOWN

- 43 Slave of old Man in an L.A. shelter?  
47 Hosp. test  
50 Give birth to a lamb  
51 Cincinnati color scheme?  
58 Burn Houston's spacemen?  
60 Coaster  
63 Spillane's "Jury"  
64 Cleveland book on Yankees, Royals et al.  
66 Mariners' milieus  
67 "... one way to skin —"  
68 Light raft  
69 Desires  
70 Marquisette  
71 Indo-Iranian

## Solution to Previous Puzzle



## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
	C	F		C	F	
ALABAMA	16	44	14	37	Cloudy	
ALASKA	12	54	4	39	Foggy	
ARIZONA	24	54	25	74	Fair	
ARKANSAS	24	54	25	74	Fair	
ATHENS	10	43	11	53	Fair	
AUCKLAND	20	73	11	53	Fair	
BALTIMORE	24	54	25	74	Foggy	
BEIRUT	19	46	6	40	Cloudy	
BELGRADE	18	64	8	46	Fair	
BOMBAY	24	54	25	74	Fair	
BRUSSELS	10	50	5	41	Overcast	
BUCHAREST	17	43	5	41	Overcast	
BUDAPEST	17	43	5	41	Overcast	
Buenos Aires	22	72	17	43	Overcast	
CAIRO	22	72	14	37	Cloudy	
CARACAS	22	72	14	37	Overcast	
CHICAGO	21	70	4	43	Windy	
COPENHAGEN	8	46	6	33	Foggy	
COSTA MESA, CALIF.	10	46	12	74	Overcast	
DUBLIN	10	28	7	45	Overcast	
EDINBURGH	19	48	5	45	Foggy	
EL PASO	24	54	25	74	Overcast	
FRANKFURT	19	64	5	41	Fair	
GENEVA	15	54	5	41	Fair	
HANOI	24	54	22	1	34	Fair
H.C. MINH CITY	27	21	20	74	Cloudy	
HONG KONG	26	61	12	74	Cloudy	
HOUSTON	29	79	12	54	Cloudy	
ISTANBUL	16	51	4	31	Cloudy	
JAKARTA	15	43	5	33	Foggy	
JERUSALEM	19	19	11	53	Cloudy	
JOHANNESBURG	29	16	19	39	Fair	
LAS VEGAS	24	54	25	74	Overcast	
LIMA	26	79	16	61	Overcast	
LISBON	18	54	12	54	Cloudy	
LONDON	10	54	9	39	Foggy	
LOS ANGELES	25	74	14	37	Cloudy	
MAGRITO	20	48	14	57	Fair	
MALACCA	24	54	24	74	Fair	
MEXICO CITY	25	77	13	55	Foggy	
MIAMI	25	77	20	48	Cloudy	
MILWAUKEE	24	54	25	74	Foggy	
MONTREAL	16	61	0	31	Overcast	
MOSCOW	17	43	8	31	Overcast	
MUNICH	16	48	7	33	Foggy	
NASSAU	28	18	18	64	Fair	
NEW DELHI	15	35	17	63	Fair	
NEW YORK	24	54	25	74	Foggy	
OSLO	17	43	11	87	Fair	
ONTO	13	35	8	37	Fair	
PARIS	16	48	7	33	Foggy	
PEKING	16	46	10	50	Overcast	
PRAGUE	16	61	6	33	Fair	
RENO, NEV.	24	54	25	74	Overcast	
ROME	18	74	7	45	Foggy	
SAO PAULO	25	77	20	48	Cloudy	
SEATTLE	24	54	25	74	Overcast	
SINGAPORE	29	54	20	73	Cloudy	
STOCKHOLM	10	38	1	30	Overcast	
SYDNEY	24	54	25	74	Overcast	
TAIPEI	23	73	16	61	N.A.	
TEHRAN	28	16	16	61	Cloudy	
TELAVIV	28	16	16	61	Cloudy	
TOKYO	29	16	4	48	Fair	
TUNIS	23	72	13	54	Fair	
VENICE	16	46	6	33	Foggy	
VIENNA	16	31	7	30	Fair	
WARSAW	15	39	1	34	Fair	
WASHINGTON	24	54	25	74	Overcast	
ZURICH	16	41	4	39	Foggy	

Readings in parentheses at the bottom of 24 hours.

## RADIO NEWSCASTS

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

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South Africa: 1413KHz and 272M Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.650, 17.650, 15.650, 13.650, 11.650, 9.650, 7.650 and 5.650 KHz in the 11, 11.25, 11.5, 11.75, 12, 12.25, 12.5, 12.75, 13, 13.25, 13.5, 13.75, 14, 14.25, 14.5, 14.75, 15, 15.25, 15.5, 15.75, 16, 16.25, 16.5, 16.75, 17, 17.25, 17.5, 17.75, 18, 18.25, 18.5, 18.75, 19, 19.25, 19.5, 19.75, 20, 20.25, 20.5, 20.75, 21, 21.25, 21.5, 21.75, 22, 22.25, 22.5, 22.75, 23, 23.25, 23.5, 23.75, 24, 24.25, 24.5, 24.75, 25, 25.25, 25.5, 25.75, 26, 26.25, 26.5, 26.75, 27, 27.25, 27.5, 27.75, 28, 28.25, 28.5, 28.75, 29, 29.25, 29.5, 29.75, 30, 30.25, 30.5, 30.75, 31, 31.25, 31.5, 31.75, 32, 32.25, 32.5, 32.75, 33, 33.25, 33.5, 33.75, 34, 34.25, 34.5, 34.75, 35, 35.25, 35.5, 35.75, 36, 36.25, 36.5, 36.75, 37, 37.25, 37.5, 37.75, 38, 38.25, 38.5, 38.75, 39, 39.25, 39.5, 39.75, 40, 40.25, 40.5, 40.75, 41, 41.25, 41.5, 41.75, 42, 42.25, 42.5, 42.75, 43, 43.25, 43.5, 43.75, 44, 44.25, 44.5, 44.75, 45, 45.25, 45.5, 45.75, 46, 46.25, 46.5, 46.75, 47, 47.25, 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## National League Preview

## The Arms Race: Epidemic of Fevered Pitching

By Thomas Boswell

WASHINGTON — If one comes to follow its logical conclusion the basic assumption that this is the key to baseball's resurgence, then he is left with a bloody and drastic proposition: the National League's National League.

A prognosticator with pitching tips is forced to conclude that Philadelphia probably cannot rise as a division champ, let alone as lord of all baseball.

## Sour Note

The Phils' starting rotation, as called by the Liberty Bell all of season, has been further weakened by the loss of Bob Walk and the loss of the 79 world champion Pirates, the Phils need to spend the offseason doing anything necessary to add a good pitcher. Instead, they've gone back to the drawing board.

The Montreal Expos, eliminated last weekend in each of the two seasons, have such a clear and superior talent in the East that, test their aged bullpen collapses, they should finally give the baseball world what it needs least: a playoff game in Canada in October.

The popular Pirates, their staff lit on the fiery foundation of recently injured John Cantu, Don Robinson and Rick Rhoads, are probably on a downward slide. Jim Bibby was 19-6 in '80, but if solid pitching be the off of pennants, then wave bye to the Bucs.

## New Deal

The completely shuffled St. Louis Cardinals have an all-new team of an old pitching staff that did produce a flag only if the division regressed to the 1970 level.

The Cardinals retain their lock-the-triple-crown booby prize of being last in earned-run average, last in saves, last in strikeouts.

When Whitey Herzog arrived he said, "We need three kinds of pitching: left-handed, right-handed and relief." With the addition of Bruce Sutter, he's one for three — far from sufficient.

In the league's Western Division, Houston has the best pitching on paper and Los Angeles has the best pitching on prospects. The Astros, with their rotation of million-dollar men, ought to repeat, perhaps with ease. No team can match Houston's combination of starters (Joe Niekro, Nolan Ryan, Don Sutton, Bob Knepper, Vern Riffe and perhaps J.R. Richard).

Perhaps the one team in baseball with the most conspicuous need is the champion Phils. This club, far from being a juggernaut — since it ranked a modest sixth in wins last season — prospered in post-season in large part because that is the one time of year when the least emphasis is placed on fourth and fifth starters.

## Streaker

If you've got Steve Carlton (24-9), Dick Ruthven (17-10) and genuine prospect Marty Bystrom (5-1), then you can take the rest in October, especially if you have a reliever like Tug McGraw, who is on the streak of a lifetime — an .052 ERA after the all-star break.

In the last month, the Phils have tried desperately to set up a three-cornered deal that would get rid of grumpy Greg Luzinski and young Walk (whose value is at its highest now) and bring them outfielder Gary Matthews and one of the Chicago White Sox' capable young left-handed starters.

Nice idea. A wild execution. The Phils succeeded in getting Matthews for Walk, creating a three-way logjam in left field that made Luzinski's departure imperative. Then, to their shock, the Phils found out Luzinski's open-market

value in terms of front-line pitching: nil.

Finally, they had to settle for Chisox cash. And cash can't pitch. That is what you call a potential disaster.

The Phils have already given up on Leach (4-14) and are nearing the point of disgust with great-looking Larry Christenson (19-5 in '77) who, two years in a row, has mastered the five-win season.

What if Carlton only wins 20? What if McGraw, whose ERA was 5.19 in '79, returns to mortal status? What if Sparky Lyle, who was hit before he gained another 20 pounds, is only 50-50? What if off-injured Dick Ruthven . . .

All this does not mean the Expos are a shoo-in — not since the '80 Phils learned the virtues of true grit.

## Something to Prove

Montreal has never proved it is a clutch team. In their own park last October, needing to win two of three from the Phils to become East champs, the Expos gave as pure a clinic in choke-ball as could be imagined. They'll have a hard time forgetting their five errors in one game, their amazingly stupid base running and a total absence of chirp-down hitting.

The Expos have to prove that the corrosive clubhouse influences of Roo LeFlore (a one-year, here-and-gone nightmare), the megalomaniacal and egomaniacal and the club's competitive edge.

The key player for the Expos may be the vastly talented Valentine (67 runs batted in in 311 at-bats) who was out with injuries the second half of the year. "I just don't think he wants to play," said pitcher Bill Lee. "He seems afraid of failure."

Valentine has complained this spring that he wouldn't mind a trade because his own teammates tease him, none too gently. Wonder why?

Pitching cures many ills, and the

Expos have the arms. Behind Steve Rogers and 34-year-old Scott Sanderson, both 16-11 last year and capable of even more, come Bill Gullickson, 22, who was 10-5 in a half-year that included an 18-strike-out game, a log with solid young David Palmer and Charlie Lea.

Woody Fryman, 41, is the class of a makeshift bullpen. In the past two years, he has been asked to warm up — by actual count — 525 times. On the day Fryman can't raise his arm, the Expos' chances droop dramatically.

The most predictable known factor in the league ought to be Houston, a team with too much pitching, speed and Bill Virdon-taught discipline not to play at least 15 games over 500, but not clearly enough power (75 homers), competent catching or quality infielders to approach the 100-victory status of great teams.

Houston's biggest problem may be management power struggles, with everybody and his brother trying to grab the know-nothing ear of Owner John McMillen, the baseball novice who fired '79 National League executive of the year Tal Smith as Smith's reward for bringing the club within a game of the Series.

The Dodgers are the perfect example of a team with absolutely consistent year-to-year hitting, which has its place in the standings determined by the changing state of its pitching staff.

In the last four years, L.A. has hit 109 more homers than any other team in the league. While the Steve Garvey-Roo Cey-Reggie Smith gang has been uniform, L.A. pitchers have been a trip — Doug Rau, 15-9, and Rick Sutcliffe, 17-10 to 3-9 being typical of almost a dozen migraine-inducing Dodger hurlers.

In the last four seasons, the Dodgers have led the league in ERA twice and have been to the

Series twice. Once, they finished second in ERA and were second in the division. And once, in '79, they slipped to seventh in ERA, were eighth in the league in wins, finishing below .500. Any questions?

After losing both Tommy John and Sutton, L.A. ought to be sliding, but the team with the league's best history of producing young arms has three more classy products arriving — Steve Howe, Joe Beckwith and Valenzuela.

Two contending franchises whose histories may intersect this year are the traditionally built Reds, strong in fundamentals, and the store-bought Braves, constructed on grotesquely overpriced free agents.

The best inside evaluation of the Reds comes from Johnny Bench, who has adamantly refused to play more than two games a week behind the plate.

If Bench thought the Reds had an honest shot at another Series visit, do you really think the best catcher in history — and perhaps greatest — wouldn't squat for one more year? Bench senses the true state of affairs and he's putting Johnny first.

## No Chance

With Bench at any other position the Reds have no chance, since his catching replacements are all weak hitters and the mediocre staff needs all of Bench's pitch-calling savvy.

The Braves have fine young sluggers in Bob Horner and Dale Murphy, but the gentleman who holds the purse strings and makes the baseball judgments, Ted Turner, has the heathen lack of sensibility one might expect in baseball's most irresponsible owner. He can spot a hitter (anybody can), but on pitchers, Turner might as well consult a psychic.

The Braves' ace is Phil Niekro and that internal catch Garryl Perry, both of whom are 42 and are coming off losing seasons.

The good-olws team of the National League may be the San Diego Padres, who, after years of losing with big free-agent names, may now play respectably with an anonymous cast called by General Manager Jack McKeon and managed by Frank Howard.

## Ratio Rationale

Perhaps the clearest proof of the relative importance of hitting and pitching in baseball crystal-gazing is the case of Dave Kingman, the player who in recent years has had the best ratio of home runs to at-bats of any player in the game.

Some maintain that the Chicago Cubs just traded Kingman to the New York Mets, while others are sure it was the other way around. It's easy to forget which and, since both teams together couldn't mount one good pitching staff, it really doesn't matter.



Johnny Bench  
Exercising his ex-squatter's rights.

Transactions

BASEBALL  
American League  
BOSTON — Walter Skaun, pitcher, to Cleveland Indians for future considerations. Purchased Don Bonito, pitcher, from Milwaukee and released him to Toledo of the International League.

PHILADELPHIA — Phil Niekro, pitcher, to Oakland for a player to be named later and a cash consideration. Sent Victor Cruz and Mark Lee, pitchers, to their minor league camp for reassignment.

ST. LOUIS — Placed Mark Littel, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list.

FOOTBALL  
National Football League  
N.Y. GIANTS — Extended the contract of Ray Perkins, head coach, through 1982.

WASHINGTON — Signed Dick Dikster, offensive tackle; Chuck Hunter and Otis Womack, running backs; Gary Patten, linebacker; Bob Rabe, tight end; Vili Pate, wide receiver; and Tommie Smith, defensive back.

NEW YORK — Signed Jim McInnis, defensive back; and Jim McInnis, defensive back; and Jim McInnis, defensive back.

NEW YORK — Signed Jim McInnis, defensive back; and Jim McInnis, defensive back; and Jim McInnis, defensive back.

## Testy Islanders Swagger Into NHL Playoffs

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK — If a team is to minimize its sport over a span of six, its best players must develop sense of swagger, a belief that they are indeed the best.

Swagger has come in all styles — mostly for the Yankees, muscularly — for the Pittsburgh Steelers, simply for the Boston Celtics, musically for the Montreal Canadiens. And now, as the Islanders appear to defend the Stanley Cup, they appear to have developed their own sense of swagger. Test-

playoff series when they were expected to win. "But winning it last year put them over the hump," Bill Torrey, the Islanders president and general manager, says of his players. "Now they know they can do it, because they've done it."

## Billy, as Usual

When the Islanders open the three-of-five games opening-round series against the Toronto Maple Leafs Wednesday night at the Nassau Coliseum, their goaltender naturally will be Billy Smith, who appeared in all 15 of their playoff victories last year.

But what if Smith gets hurt? In other years, the Islanders had another proven playoff goaltender in Chico Resch. But now, having traded Resch to the Colorado Rockies a month ago, they would have to rely on Roland Melanson, impressive as a rookie but not a proven playoff goaltender — at

least not yet. As expected, the Islanders defend Melanson's ability. "I'm not concerned about Melanson at all in the playoffs," says Torrey. "If I was, I wouldn't have made the deal."

"There's not a guy on the team who's worried about him," Potvin says. "He hasn't let in a bad goal yet." But, being the realist he is, Smith puts Melanson's role in perspective.

"He's proved himself," Smith says. "Let me tell you, he's there. If we got up three games, there'd be no problem putting him in. The difference in the playoffs is the pressure. But if you're up three games in a series, there wouldn't be that much pressure, and he could play his style."

## Man With the Answers

But suppose the Islanders are not up three games? Suppose they lose Smith, and they're down a game or two or three? If those questions develop, only Melanson can answer them.

Since rejoining the Islanders following the Resch trade, Melanson has been the goaltender in four victories, against only one loss.

But wisely, to avoid the possibility of some Islanders fans' booing him in their annoyance over the departure of the popular Resch, Coach Al Arbour did not use the rookie at home until last Saturday's 4-1 triumph over Washington, a victory that clinched first place over all and inspired a chant of "Roll-ee, Roll-ee" by fans.

If form holds up in the playoff matchups, the Islanders will have to get by Toronto, Boston, Los Angeles and St. Louis in order to win the cup again.

Form, of course, seldom holds up completely, although the playoffs usually enable teams to play hockey instead of the roller derby on ice that John Ziegler, the NHL president, and many of the league's owners condone during the regular season.

Oddly, what chance the Rangers had of ambushing the Los Angeles Kings probably was dissolved by the surprising elimination of the defending champion Los Angeles Lakers by the Houston Rockets in the National Basketball Association playoffs.

The Lakers' loss has surely put the Kings on alert, especially since both teams have the same owner, Jerry Buss.

## Mirage

If the Rangers were to stun the Kings in their opening series, the Islanders-Rangers series might occur in the second round. But for the Rangers a successful playoff series or two would be more of a mirage than a miracle, just as it was two years ago, when they went to the Stanley Cup final before losing to the Canadiens in five games.

A good performance by the Rangers in the playoffs might fool the Madison Square Garden brass into believing that the team is not so bad after all despite an under-500 record.

In reality, the Rangers need

## NHL Playoffs

Preliminary round (Best of Five)  
NY Islanders vs. Toronto  
Apr. 9 — Toronto at NY Islanders  
Apr. 10 — NY Islanders at Toronto  
Apr. 11 — NY Islanders at Toronto  
Apr. 12 — NY Islanders at Toronto

Apr. 9 — Pittsburgh at St. Louis  
Apr. 10 — St. Louis at Pittsburgh  
Apr. 11 — St. Louis at Pittsburgh  
Apr. 12 — St. Louis at Pittsburgh

Apr. 9 — Edmonton at Montreal  
Apr. 10 — Edmonton at Montreal  
Apr. 11 — Montreal at Edmonton  
Apr. 12 — Montreal at Edmonton

Apr. 9 — Los Angeles vs. NY Rangers  
Apr. 10 — NY Rangers at Los Angeles  
Apr. 11 — NY Rangers at Los Angeles  
Apr. 12 — NY Rangers at Los Angeles

Apr. 9 — Vancouver at Buffalo  
Apr. 10 — Buffalo at Vancouver  
Apr. 11 — Buffalo at Vancouver  
Apr. 12 — Vancouver at Buffalo

Apr. 9 — Philadelphia vs. Quebec  
Apr. 10 — Quebec at Philadelphia  
Apr. 11 — Philadelphia at Quebec  
Apr. 12 — Philadelphia at Quebec

Apr. 9 — Calgary vs. Chicago  
Apr. 10 — Chicago at Calgary  
Apr. 11 — Calgary at Chicago  
Apr. 12 — Chicago at Calgary

Apr. 9 — Boston vs. Minnesota  
Apr. 10 — Minnesota at Boston  
Apr. 11 — Boston at Minnesota  
Apr. 12 — Minnesota at Boston

Apr. 9 — Seattle vs. Vancouver  
Apr. 10 — Vancouver at Seattle  
Apr. 11 — Seattle at Vancouver  
Apr. 12 — Vancouver at Seattle

Apr. 9 — San Jose vs. Los Angeles  
Apr. 10 — Los Angeles at San Jose  
Apr. 11 — San Jose at Los Angeles  
Apr. 12 — Los Angeles at San Jose

Apr. 9 — Dallas vs. St. Louis  
Apr. 10 — St. Louis at Dallas  
Apr. 11 — Dallas at St. Louis  
Apr. 12 — St. Louis at Dallas

Apr. 9 — Phoenix vs. San Jose  
Apr. 10 — San Jose at Phoenix  
Apr. 11 — Phoenix at San Jose  
Apr. 12 — San Jose at Phoenix

Apr. 9 — San Diego vs. Los Angeles  
Apr. 10 — Los Angeles at San Diego  
Apr. 11 — San Diego at Los Angeles  
Apr. 12 — Los Angeles at San Diego



Roland Melanson

"He hasn't let in a bad goal yet."

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The facts of the matter are rather amusing. At one time Jason, Perseus, Agamemnon and Aesop

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the copy will be severely dealt with.)  
New York Times Service

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**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

# Marta Feuchtwanger

Marta Fenchwanger in 1926. come a writer herself. As it they discussed his work da

**Marta Feuchtwanger with 1969 bust of her by Maria Weber**

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**EMPLOYMENT**

CBS News anchorman, Dr. Father has dropped all charges against a Chicago cab driver, who he said kidnapped him and took him on a wild ride. Judge Richard L. Cien said the state's attorneys could withdraw two misdemeanor charges against taxi driver Eugene "Rat" Rader. The charges were interviewed author Steve Delaney in November when he and the driver began arguing over the author's address. Rader said he asked the get-out of the taxi and Phillips refused to let him out. Phillips, 37, was charged with "failure to discharge a passenger," and disorderly conduct. The driver asserted that Phillips failed to pay \$12.25 fare. Rader has denied the charges.

—SAMUEL JUSTIN

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